

HOW
TO ORGANIZE
AND CONDUCT
A MEETING



HENRY AND SEELEY

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How to Organize and How to Conduct a Meeting

A Complete Treatise on Parliamentary Law Simplified for Use in Schools and Colleges, and Especially Arranged for the Person Who may be Called Upon to Preside at a Public Meeting, or to Take Charge of a Society or Club.

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

Public Speaking is a national characteristic of the American people. Doubtless the New England town meeting, where all citizens gathered to consider questions of public welfare, encouraged it. Our later representative form of government also trained men to speak in public. Frequent elections, National, State, Municipal and Local, call for public gatherings to hear speeches, pass resolutions, and transact business. Labor unions and other organizations, which seek united action, must be conducted according to some plan or else confusion and failure will follow. The same is true of Educational, Religious, Economic, Scientific, or Social Conventions or Conferences. They must follow some accepted plan. Hence the purpose of this book is to show how to proceed in a public meeting under orderly rules and general parliamentary practices.

This condition applies not only to men. Woman has come into a larger and more public life. No longer does she confine her activities to the home, though she should and must ever be its guiding star and its inspiration. She is taking her place by the side of her male comrade not only in social, moral and spirit-

ual matters, but also in business, in politics, and, to some extent in the professions. All of this has not come about merely through the Nineteenth Amendment, giving her the right of suffrage. She has gradually but surely been coming into her own for many years. She holds ninety per cent of the positions in the field of teaching. She has colleges which are crowded with eager young women thoroughly preparing themselves to meet Twentieth Century problems and responsibilities. She meets her brothers on the plane of equality in co-educational institutions and carries off many of the honors.

Women have their clubs, their societies, their organizations, in every city and town. In many of these meetings women are often indifferent to parliamentary law in their conduct of business, thus seriously affecting the efficiency of the work. It will readily be acknowledged that any meeting that is conducted according to established rules is far more likely to accomplish results than one conducted without such regulations. Even in a Church Society, or a Ladies' Aid, or a Missionary Meeting, or any other body where a number of persons convene for the transaction of business, there must be some rules of procedure.

Young people, too, have their Societies, their Clubs, their Fraternities, their Debating and Literary Societies, where the necessity of orderly action is obvious. Here the study of parliamentary law finds its greatest opportunity. Young people of about the

same age and attainments, with similar purposes, eager for self-expression, open-minded, and ambitious to learn, meet frequently. If they are fortunate enough to have the guidance of a person familiar with parliamentary law, so much the better. But if the members of the club will study a work on this subject, they can easily apply its teachings without the aid of an instructor. In a word, they can "learn to do, by doing," the most practical and effective method of learning.

There are few men or women in our American life who are not at some time called upon to make a speech, preside at a meeting, make a motion, act upon a committee, or perform some public service. This does not apply to the educated and professional classes alone. Mechanics, tradesmen, farmers, laborers, railroad men have their organizations. No matter how diffident a man may be, the call of public duty will reach him and he must answer. How much better it would be if every American citizen was to receive the training which would enable him to meet such occasions with ease, grace and effectiveness, and without embarrassment.

If the above reasoning is sound, there should be far more training in parliamentary law than our present educational scheme contemplates. There are very few courses in this subject in our institutions of learning. Since the purpose of education, in its broadest sense, is to prepare for life, surely here is a neglected op-

portunity, for a knowledge of parliamentary law is a very important asset to every person.

Most people know but little of the machinery of business meetings. Their societies and debating clubs have but few points in harmony with the practices and demands of general custom.

Great stress is placed upon the importance of practical acquaintance with the ordinary school studies; such as,—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. But after school comes the regular working of business life when much that has required years to master is often of little practical utility. Parliamentary usages and practices should be carefully studied in every school. The great majority of people receive no further instruction than that afforded by the elementary school. Many a young man after entering upon his life's work, and being called upon to act as Chairman or Secretary of some citizens' meeting, finds himself in an embarrassing position because of his ignorance of the customary workings of such a body. Hence, for his own sake, and in order to retain the respect of his neighbors, it is of the utmost importance that he should be taught how to organize and conduct a meeting.

Where debating is recognized and required as one of the regular exercises in a school, great benefit can be derived from it. Then instead of a Debating Society, you have a Debating Class, the teacher acting as President.

The purpose of this little manual is to present, in

a condensed yet comprehensive form, those general principles with their modifications which are well recognized and established by common usage in all well-organized bodies. In addition, a series of Examination Questions, covering all the general principles of Parliamentary Law, has been added, which, if mastered, will give the student a *thorough knowledge* of every question that is likely to arise on the subject.

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CHAPTER I.

PURPOSE OF DEBATE AND PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

1. The Object of Debate.—The ultimate triumph of truth is one of life's highest ideals. The object of debate, therefore, is to gather all the forces of truth in order to overcome errors and misunderstanding. Efficient debate makes use of logic while it listens to both sides of a question and grants a fair field to Error as well as to Truth.

2. Purpose of Parliamentary Law.—To discuss questions and to decide upon certain measures constitute the object of all assemblies. Unless there be some definite line of procedure and systematized principles, confusion will reign, and no satisfactory sense of the meeting can be brought out. The design of parliamentary law is, therefore, to effect uniformity in assembly proceedings.

3. Origin of Parliamentary Principles.—The general principles of parliamentary law originated in the old Roman code, and were continued and improved in the Parliament of England. Many modifications have been introduced by our general Constitution, by the

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several States, and many more by the practices of the people. The principle underlying all is, however, the same, though each individual meeting must have special Rules for its own purposes.

4. Importance of Debating Clubs.—Among the best fields for the exercise of educational discipline are debating clubs. Though many organizations of this kind frequently present little beyond a record of their meetings, with no serious or elevated purpose beyond the requirements of an ordinary pastime, yet when properly conducted, they are capable of splendid service in the cause of education. Open disputation is one method of testing the soundness of theory and detecting the disguises of error. Out of apparently simple differences of opinion there have originated mighty changes, social, civil, and religious.

The capabilities of usefulness offered by debating associations may be summed up in the following considerations:

First:—They are, when rightly managed, the best schools for training in logical expression.

Second:—They furnish the best opportunities for the practice of *deliberative oratory*. The appropriate fields for such oratory are wherever questions are to be discussed according to the will of the majority; as, in Congress, in State Legislatures, in City Councils, in Town Meetings, in Conventions of the Church, and in organized bodies of every description. They should

be conducted in a serious and courteous manner, free from exhibitions of conceit, frivolity and ignorance. They should stimulate a desire for the truth and show a proper respect for the opinions of others.

Third:—They necessitate the acquisition of a great variety of useful knowledge. Students who never awoke under the discipline of school or college, have often shown, under the spur of debate, unquestionable signs of the most extraordinary mental capacity. In the transaction of debating societies much practical incidental information is imparted; such as that which grows out of the necessity, so frequently arising, of preparing in written form, Resolutions, Reports, and other documents. These require ability, acquired only from practice, for their prompt and proper execution. The preparation of such resolutions calls for the exercise of facility of expression, accuracy in statement, and an understanding of the matter in hand.

Fourth:—They lead to familiar acquaintance with the practice of *parliamentary law*. This is a kind of education which fits one for usefulness, where, without such fitting, all other qualifications are often comparatively useless.

Fifth:—It is a guarantee of order, of decency, of free speech, of fair decisions. It is a source of influence where influence is everything, a defence of the right, when often the right has no other defence. When assembled, under the call of duty, for grave and important consultation, men are never in a more

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elevated position. They form a "multitude of counselors in which there is safety." A deliberative assembly to find favor with wise and good men, must have the essential element of good order. If the body is not under the guidance of some known and recognized rules of order, its members are like a ship at sea without chart, compass, or rudder.

5. Essentials of a Good Debater.—Wherever the will of the people is the law of the land, there deliberative assemblies must often be convened to consider various topics of common interest. The Congress of the United States, the Legislatures of the several States, Town meetings, County gatherings, State or National Conventions, associations of persons—whatever the purposes of the association—constitute deliberative assemblies. In all these, propositions are submitted for consideration, discussed with freedom, and received, or rejected, according to the will of the body. To speak in a deliberative gathering, to enlighten and influence the minds of men engaged in the consideration of momentous affairs, may be the lot of every one. It is, therefore, the duty and the interest of every man to fit himself, as far as may be possible, to discharge this most important function. In view of this, it will be proper to notice some of the essentials of a good debater:

(A) *He must always endeavor to gain the good will of his audience.* Since the will of his hearers is

the final court of justice, the power of persuasion should be brought to bear. Wit, humor, novelty, and beauty of expression should be cultivated, and graceful postures and gestures practiced.

(B) *He should be quick to discern those motives most likely to sway his auditors.* Cicero says: "The discourse must be accommodated, not only to the truth, but also to the taste of the hearers." There are two different descriptions of men; the one rude and ignorant, who always set profit before honor; the other, polished and civilized, who prefer honor to everything. The young orator is not advised to appeal to the motives of his hearers, whether high or low, in order to urge upon them what is wrong. But having what he believes to be a good object, he may appeal to any and every suitable motive to influence men to seek that object.

(C) *He should be a man of general intelligence.* The great number of subjects acted upon in deliberative bodies, necessitates wide general information in a debater. Every kind of knowledge, or item of information, is of practical value to him; whether at a Village Meeting, discussing the expediency of making a road or building a bridge; at a Convention, arguing the need for a change in the Constitution of the State; among the friends of education, assembled to consider the ways and means of improving the moral and intellectual condition of the masses; in some Ecclesiastical Synod, or Council, or Convention; or in

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Congress, debating questions of law, of tariff, of revenue, of treaties, of peace, of war, etc. In short, with the debater "Knowledge Is Power."

(D) *He should aim at simplicity of style, clearness of logic, and earnestness of manner.* He must speak plainly, earnestly, feelingly. Familiarity with his theme will enable him to be fluent in speech. Where there is no underlying beauty and sublimity of thought, it is ridiculous to indulge in beauty and sublimity of language.

(E) *He should endeavor to have his thoughts and feelings so absorbed in his theme, as to free his delivery from every appearance of being studied and artificial.* If he fully understands and feels the force of his theme, he will not likely employ false tones, wrong emphasis, or awkward, inappropriate gestures. He should be careful not to withdraw attention to himself while speaking from his subject, as, for instance, thinking of the probable effect of his tones or his attitudes. He should deal wholly with those emotions and sentiments on which alone a truly natural delivery depends.

(F) *He should be perfectly familiar with the rules of Parliamentary Practice.* The applications of Parliamentary Law give rise to the most spirited debates, and their discussion involves very important interests. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the debater be acquainted with the recognized rules and modes of transacting business in assemblies whose

opinions, feelings and votes, it is his purpose to sway.

(G) *He must be a good extemporaneous speaker.* This is absolutely essential to the character of a good debater. Excellency of speech is no exclusive gift of genius; but it is always more or less the fruit of practice. Most men, who try, seldom fail to acquire the art of extemporaneous speaking after determined practice.

When a person speaks confusedly and obscurely, there is in his thoughts at the time a corresponding lack of order and clearness. This confusion and obscurity of thought may be due to a variety of causes. Ignorance of the subject, lack of preparation, or an ill-disciplined mind will be found to be the real causes of almost all failures at extemporaneous speaking. The presence of a numerous audience or particular individuals who are dreaded as critics, a contemptuous bearing in an opponent, or a false vanity in himself, often prevents the speaker from delivering a connected discourse. These sources of failure are quite removable by care, study and effort.

Confusion of ideas and inability to speak clearly, if arising from physical causes, may usually be remedied by medical treatment and hygienic measures.

6. Extemporaneous Speaking.—We shall here give five rules, which, if rightly followed, will be of great assistance when speaking extemporaneously:

First:—*Endeavor always to think clearly and me-*

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thodically. Thinking and speaking stand in the relation of cause and effect. When the mind thinks in an orderly manner, the tongue, which is under the guidance of the mind, utters words in a corresponding style. The young speaker should often select, as an intellectual gymnastic, some debatable subject for the exercise of his mental powers, dealing with it as with a thing of reality, and endeavoring to acquire an interest, and, if possible, an enthusiasm, in its management.¹ He should consider in how many ways the point which he wishes to make can be presented and defended, and among these, which is the most likely to be fully understood and fairly appreciated. Let him then try the experiment of putting the whole process into extemporaneous language. Frequent repetitions of this exercise will prove a healthful stimulus to renewed exertion.

Second:—*Always use the best possible language for the expression of your ideas, even in ordinary conversation.* Conversation with refined and educated persons affords the best exercise in oral expression. Good language as well as good manners is corrupted by evil

¹ "I owe my success in life," says Henry Clay, "to one single fact, that, at an early age, I commenced and continued for some years, the practice of daily reading and speaking the contents of some historical or scientific book. These off-hand efforts were sometimes made in a cornfield; another, in the forest; and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and ox for my only auditors. It is to this early practice of the art of all arts that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulses that stimulated my progress, and have shaped and molded my destiny."

associations. In daily intercourse with others, always be careful to catch that which is correct and avoid whatever is vulgar and inaccurate.

Third:—*Read often and carefully the best specimens of speeches and addresses.* While doing this the student should become familiar with the nature of the proposition advocated or opposed; his own personal relations to it; the character or constitution of the body addressed; the time, place, and circumstances wherein the speech was delivered.

Fourth:—*Exercise your powers often in the practice of written composition.* An excellent practice to improve in written composition is to read carefully a passage from some great oration or other literary production, getting the substance of it fairly in the memory, and then putting it again into the best language you can command. Another admirable method of acquiring precision of style is to read a given passage from a writer of established reputation, and then to express, in words other than those of the author, the same idea.

Fifth:—*Be always diligent in the acquisition of knowledge.* To insure success the genuine orator should be acquainted with every department of knowledge. Many persons, relying upon a certain natural fluency, are apt to fall into the bad habit of trying to speak without knowing or having anything to say.

CHAPTER II.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A MEETING.

1. **Preliminary Proceedings.**—A call for a deliberative meeting of any kind should always be signed. The person signing the advertisement frequently calls the meeting to order and leads in the organization; *any one*, however, may lead. A call for a public meeting should always state clearly its purpose.

The usual manner of organizing a temporary meeting is as follows:

A call having been made by advertisement, or otherwise, the citizens gather at the appointed time and place. Usually the person who called the meeting presides. He addresses the assembly, suggesting the need of coming to order and the necessity of their proceeding. He moves that Mr. —— act as chairman of the meeting. The meeting comes to order, the motion is made and seconded. The matter is then put to a vote. The chairman thus elected, takes the stand, announces that the election of officers will now be in order, and suggests the nomination of some suitable person for secretary. Upon his election, the other necessary officers are chosen. After which, measures are

at once taken to create either a permanent or a temporary organization.

2. Example of a Temporary Organization.

MR. BENNET (rising and addressing the assembly).—Ladies and Gentlemen: Inasmuch as there are a goodly number of us present and the appointed hour is here, probably it will be well for us to proceed to our work; in consideration of which things I move that Mr. Benardo Phillips be our chairman.

MR. STALL.—I second the motion.

MR. BENNET.—You have heard the motion; as many as are in favor of Mr. Phillips acting as chairman of this meeting say “AYE” (*those persons in favor of this now respond*). Those opposed say “No” (*opposing members vote*). Mr. Phillips is elected chairman.

MR. PHILLIPS (*advancing to the front of the room and taking the chair*).—My Friends: I am indeed thankful for the honor you have shown me, and shall try to serve you as best I can. That no time may be lost, let us proceed at once to complete the organization. Electing a secretary will now be in order.

MR. JONES.—Mr. Chairman.

MR. PHILLIPS.—Mr. Jones.

MR. JONES.—I move that Mr. Lewis act as secretary of this meeting.

MR. WRIGHT.—I second that motion.

MR. PHILLIPS.—You have heard the motion; as many as are in favor of it say “AYE” (*members respond*). Those opposed say “No” (*opposing vote*).

Mr. Lewis is elected secretary.

We are now organized and shall proceed at once to the object of the meeting. Doubtless you all came knowing the importance, not only of this, but of all similar occasions. I

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trust that the teachings of this hour may send us forth with a new impetus for our work, and that the time may not to any one, be spent in vain.

I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Col. Danford, who will address you. (*Colonel speaks.*)

3. A Permanent Organization.—The mode of appointing a chairman and other officers is similar to that for a temporary meeting (given in preceding topic). A meeting temporarily organized may be converted into a permanent organization by passing a resolution to that effect and providing, also by resolution, for the appointment of a committee to draft and report a constitution for the proposed society. The constitution, when duly accepted and adopted, should be signed by all the persons adopting it, and should fix the conditions on which other persons might afterward be admitted to membership.

4. Commencing Business (*temporary meeting*).—The president announces that the meeting being duly organized is now ready for business. Business may be introduced by the presentation of petitions, memorials, or other papers, emanating from persons not belonging to the body, or by calling for the report of committees.

If the meeting has been called for some specific object, the proper course is for some one to rise and move that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the assembly. During the

time the committee is engaged in this duty, it is usual to call on some suitable person present to address the meeting. At the conclusion of his remarks, the committee, if ready, present their report. When resolutions have been previously prepared, they are presented in due form, without the intervention of a committee.

A permanent organization. Calling the members to order, the presiding officer directs the secretary to call the roll, and then proceeds to ascertain whether or not a *quorum* is present. This is a term applied in legislative and other deliberative bodies to such a number of members as may be declared necessary to give validity to any business proceeding. Where there is no special regulation to the contrary, a quorum consists of a majority of the members. This regulation is very essential because, otherwise, a few members in the absence of the majority, might pass resolutions against the wishes of the assembly.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

1. **Duties.**—The duty of every member is to follow strictly the rules of order. These various duties may be classified as follows:

A. *He should obtain the floor properly before speaking.* When he wishes to make a motion, or to speak to the meeting upon any matter, he should first rise and address the presiding officer by his title "*Mr. Chairman*," or "*Mr. President*." This officer responds by calling the member by name, thus recognizing him as in order. Should the speaker not be recognized, he should address the president again; if this does not avail, he should conclude that it will not be in order to speak at that time, and so yields the floor. He should always yield the floor to calls of order.

B. *He should avoid speaking upon any matter until it is properly brought before the house by a motion* duly made, seconded, and stated. Much confusion and dissatisfaction are caused by a habit in which some members indulge, by saying, "*I would like to suggest this*," or "*I would like to propose that*," or "*I would like to hear the opinion of the meeting upon this*." If several members rise and address the chair at once, the

president should grant the precedence to him whose voice is first heard. All such decisions are open to discussion, and the vote of the assembly may be taken thereupon.

C. *He should never designedly or heedlessly interrupt another member while speaking.* Should such annoyances as hissing, coughing, stamping, whispering, or like disorderly conduct be indulged in, it is the duty of the presiding officer to restore order. If his appeals be of no avail, he should name the offending party, stating that he is guilty of improper behavior. The offending member may have a voice in vindication of his acts, and may then be requested to withdraw from the room, or may be permitted to remain, according to the will of the assembly.

D. *He should abstain from all personalities in debate.* The language of every member should be free from offensive remarks. No indecent allusions or disorderly expressions should be indulged in. If an injured member chooses to make complaint on account of offensive language toward himself, action may be taken somewhat as follows: The member speaking is called to order, and the person complaining is called upon by the chair to give the offending words as accurately as possible; by the direction of the president these are noted down by the secretary. Should the presiding officer discover that the offense is unworthy of notice, he need proceed no further, unless it be to meet the manifest desire of the assembly.

The words noted are read to the unruly member, who, if he acknowledges such to have been his language, and makes sufficient apology, may proceed with his speech. But, should the assembly desire it, action should be taken as to his guilt or innocence; if guilty, the kind and amount of punishment is decided upon.¹

2. Rights of Members.—Any member has the right to offer any motion or resolution, provided that he observes the rules of order. The several rights of members may be classified as follows:

A. *A member has a right to offer in the proper way any motion or resolution which he may deem expedient.* He has also the right to discuss or explain a question, or motion, or any other subject brought up for consideration.

B. *He has the right to call to order,* if necessary. Any member has the right to call to order another member who may be out of order, either in speaking at all, or in the matter and manner of his speaking. The president should take cognizance of all such actions, and any member has the right to assist and sustain him in such work.

C. *He has the privilege to hold the floor, when legally obtained, until through speaking.* CUSHING says: "When a member has obtained the floor, he

¹ Concerning disorderly words, action should be taken as soon as they are noticed. No action is to be taken in the case, if business transactions intervene between the offense and the complaint.

can not be cut off from addressing the assembly on the question before it; nor, when speaking, can he be interrupted in his speech by any other member rising and moving an adjournment or *any privileged motion*. It being a general rule that a member in possession of the floor can not be taken down or interrupted, *but* by a call to order; and the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. Any of the above actions are themselves breaches of order, and, although they may be an exponent of the impatience of the members, yet the speaker may continue if he choose."

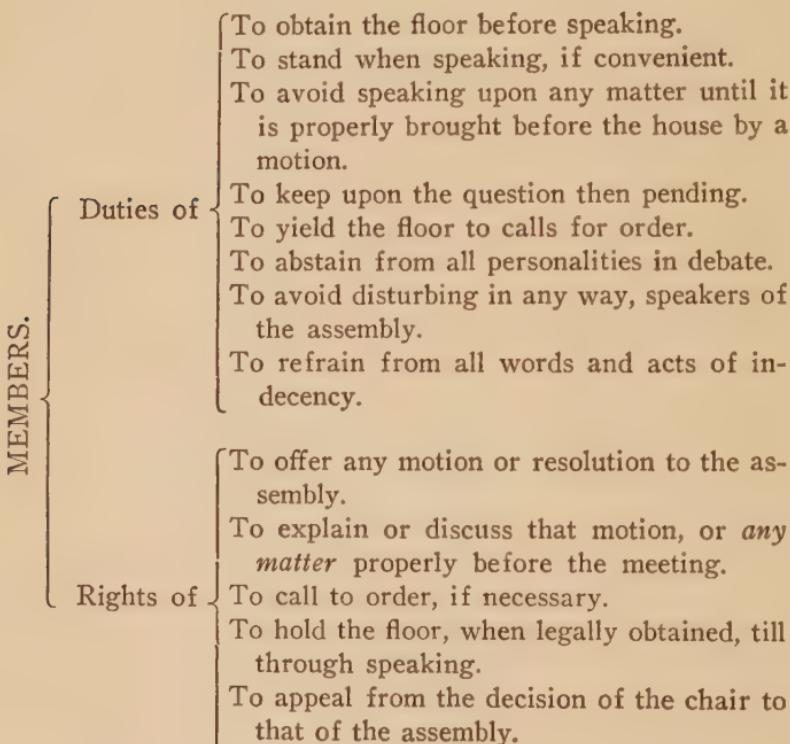
The presiding officer himself may not interrupt a member on the floor, except on question of order.

When a member yields the floor for any other purpose than a point of order, he can not, of a right, claim it again, though custom may permit him to do so.

D. *He may appeal from the decision of the chair to that of the Assembly.* The process is somewhat as follows: The chairman having rendered a decision, the member taking exception thereto rises and appeals to the assembly for its decision; if the matter be unimportant the president himself at once puts the question, "*Shall the decision of the chair be the decision of the assembly?*" and the chairman and house abide by that decision. If the matter be an important one, he had better resign the chair to the vice-president, if there be one; if not, the members should elect a chairman. The president has a right to be heard in defense of

himself, so has the assembly for itself, and then the vote is taken. Whether the assembly does or does not sustain the decision, he at once resumes the position of presiding officer.

3. Review Outline—Duties and Rights of Members.—The following diagram illustrates at one view the duties and rights of members:



CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Following is an outline of the various duties of the several officers of deliberative assemblies:

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

A. *To call the assembly to order.* It is also his duty to keep the meeting in order till adjourned.

B. *To preside impartially over the deliberations of the assembly;* and to certify, when necessary, to all papers and proceedings. Communications are usually addressed to the secretary, or the corresponding secretary, if there be one; but it is the duty of the president to recognize all such communications, and to be fully posted as to the nature and extent of the assembly's proceedings.

C. *To sustain decorum,* by enforcing the rules of order as long as the assembly supports him in so doing and to see that the officers perform their duties. He should be kind and courteous, and should maintain due decorum among the members. All questions of order are referred at once to him, and he should give his decision pointedly, enforcing it, unless there be an appeal to the house. A presiding officer should

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not permit members to dispute with him, and such practices should not be tolerated.

D. *To put all questions to vote*, and to announce the result; also to state the business in its order.

E. *To submit, in an orderly way, all motions*, propositions, or petitions, made by members, and to explain them so that they will be fully understood. When the vote is taken, he announces to the assembly that the *ayes* or *noes* have it, as the case may be.

F. *To decide a tie vote*. The president does not vote except for this special purpose. He can not be compelled to vote, but a refusal on his part would show indecision and an inability to meet the emergency of the case.

G. *To sometimes appoint committees*. When so directed or required, he is to appoint by name the members that are to serve on committees; to take measures that such committees discharge their duties; and at all meetings, whether stated or special, to call for their reports, if due, and also to see that these are presented to the meeting in proper form.

H. *To see that the constitution and by-laws are fully enforced*.

I. *To give his signature*, when necessary, to all acts and proceedings.

DUTIES OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

A. *He is to take the chair* in the absence of the president, or when the president leaves the chair to take

part in the proceedings. In case there is no vice-president, any one may be called to act in that capacity. When a motion is made referring to the president exclusively, or nearly so, it should be put by the vice-president, if he is occupying his official seat; otherwise by the clerk.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

A. *He is to keep a record of the proceedings of the society;* to keep the "minutes," which consists in recording accurately and fully the acts done in the assembly; to make entries of those things only which have been voted upon and passed, except where a motion may prevail to the effect that the matter in question lie on the table, in which case the first motion will have to be mentioned, in order to know what that matter was. It is not in conformity to parliamentary demands for the secretary to put into the journal summaries of the things done.¹

¹ In the absence of a rule, however, all principal motions should be recorded, even though they do not prevail. Among other things, the minutes should state time and place (when variable) of meeting; whether regular or special; adjourned regular or adjourned special; officers present, officers absent, and appointments *pro tem.*; the names of speakers on each side of all measures; the number of votes on each side, in case of a division; whether the minutes of previous meeting were approved; the hours at which the assembly convened and adjourned. When the occupant of the chair is changed during the meeting, it should be noted in the minutes. No part of the minutes can be omitted except by unanimous consent, but the journal may be corrected by a majority vote.

B. *To call to order* in the absence of officers entitled to the chair, and to preside until the election of a chairman *pro tempore*, which should be immediately.

C. *To call the roll*, and note absentees, or in voting by yeas and nays, to record the vote of each member.

D. *To announce the receipt of all papers* addressed to the assembly; and to certify, when necessary, to all papers and proceedings.

E. *To write all letters, orders, etc.*, as the society may direct.²

F. *To read the journal, or minutes* of previous meeting, also such papers as are ordered to be read, rising for the purpose.

G. *To prepare the credentials* of delegates or representatives. The credentials should state the precedence of each by numbers, commencing with the one having the highest number of votes. When two or more candidates receive the same number of votes, they rank in the order of nomination. This rule applies also to alternates. A member elected to fill a vacancy takes the same rank as the one whose place he supplies.

H. *To notify committees* of their appointment and to furnish them with necessary papers.

I. *To give his signature* when necessary. The secretary's signature should be upon all the writings—sometimes with, and sometimes without, that of the president.

² Correspondence with individuals or other societies is usually the duty of a corresponding secretary.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

A. *To receive and hold all moneys due the organization, and to pay it out only on its orders, signed by the president and clerk. He must keep accounts in detail of all moneys received and paid out. In case there is a financial clerk, the clerk receives and the treasurer disburses.*

B. *To report in full for all moneys whenever the society may ask; to give a clear and correct statement of its financial condition.*

DUTIES OF THE SUBSTITUTES.

The president may appoint or the assembly may elect an officer *pro tem.* When it is necessary for the president to vacate the chair in the absence of a vice-president or other officer authorized to preside, he may appoint or the assembly may elect a chairman *pro tem.* On the arrival of a permanent officer entitled to the office, the one so selected may yield the chair, but he can be compelled to do so before the close of the sitting only by vote of the assembly. The place of a *pro tem.* officer is liable to be vacated at any time by the election of a *pro tem.* successor.

REVIEW OUTLINE.

The following classification shows at a glance the usual officers and their respective duties:

OFFICERS AND DUTIES.

President.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To call to order. To sustain order. To explain and decide all questions of order. To announce all business. To receive all communications. To sometimes appoint committees. To state all motions. To put all questions to vote and give result. To decide a tie vote. To give his signature when necessary.
Vice-President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In absence of president to take the chair.
Secretary.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To keep a record of proceedings. To write all letters, orders, etc. To call the roll and mark the absentees. To call the roll and register the votes when <i>yeas</i> and <i>nays</i> are taken. To read the <i>minutes</i> of previous meeting. To read all papers and documents. To notify committees of their appointment and business. To give his signature when necessary. To keep charge of all documents belonging to the society.
Corresponding Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct all correspondence with individuals or societies.
Treasurer.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To receive and hold all moneys due the organization. To disburse all moneys as the society may direct. To report in full for all moneys as often as the society may ask.

CHAPTER V.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. A Deliberative Assembly.—A deliberative assembly is an organized meeting of persons convened to discuss, and decide upon, questions or propositions submitted to their consideration.

2. An Organized Meeting.—This means an assemblage of persons brought together for deliberation, provided with suitable officers, and otherwise arranged so as to give each member a fair opportunity to take due part in the proceedings.

3. Officers.—The officers necessary for a deliberative body are:

A PRESIDING OFFICER and a SECRETARY, or CLERK; but others may be appointed, depending upon the character of the meeting. Thus, there may be one or more vice-presidents, one or more secretaries, a corresponding secretary, and a treasurer.

The presiding officer in a deliberative body may have different titles. In the Senate of the United States, he is termed *president*; in the House of Representatives, *speaker*; in certain ecclesiastical organizations, *moderator*.

tor; in ordinary meetings, resulting from a published call, *chairman*. *President* is the name most comprehensive, and the one most commonly employed in literary and other societies. The title commonly used in women's societies is *Madame President*.

How Elected. The officers of a deliberative assembly should be elected by a *majority*¹ of the voters, as this method gives less room for dissatisfaction. In many places it is customary to elect by a *plurality* of votes.

In the election of persons to office, the principle of a majority is sometimes adopted, and sometimes that of a plurality. Where the plurality principle is adopted, the candidate having the highest number of votes is, of course, elected. Where several persons are to be chosen at the same time, for the same office, those having respectively the highest number of votes, are duly elected. Thus, if three individuals are to be elected trustees of a corporation, and five candidates in the field receive respectively 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 votes, the last three are held to be elected. Where the

¹ The *greater* of two unequal portions of any total is called the *majority*. But the word is sometimes employed to denote the *greatest* of any number of unequal parts into which the whole may be divided. For the sake of ready distinction, however, the greater only of two unequal divisions of any total is called a *majority*; while the greatest of any number more than two of such divisions, is termed a *plurality*. Thus, if 20 be divided into the two unequal parts, 15 and 5, 15 will be the *majority*. Divide the same number into three parts, 10, 7, 3, and 10 will be the *plurality*.

principle of a majority is employed, the successful candidate must have a majority of all the votes cast, that is, he must have more votes than all the rest of the candidates put together.²

4. Rules of Order.—All business in deliberative assemblies is transacted in conformity with certain rules and regulations, which experience has shown to be fit and necessary for that purpose.

5. Advantage of Rules of Order.—The object of a deliberative assembly is to obtain a free expression of opinion, and a fair decision of the question discussed. “Without rules of order, this object would, in most cases, be utterly defeated; for there would be no uniformity in the modes of proceeding, no restraint upon disorderly conduct, no protection of the rights and privileges of members, no guarantee against the unjust rulings of a presiding officer, no safeguard against tyrannical majorities, nor any suitable regard to the rights of a minority.”

6. Rules of Order Essentially the Same.—The rules of order in our state legislatures are substantially

³ Under the plurality principle, when two or more candidates have an equal number of votes for the same office, where one person only is to be elected, there is no election, and a new trial must be had. This is the rule, unless, as is provided in some places, the returning officers, or some other tribunal, be empowered to decide between the rival candidates. Under the majority principle, when the total of votes cast is an even number, its half increased by one, is the number necessary to a choice. Thus, if the whole number be 15, the number that elects is 8; if the whole number be 16, the number that elects is 8 increased by 1, that is, 9.

the same as those adopted in the National Congress; being, indeed, founded thereupon; but they differ in some particulars.

As the rules in the several state legislatures differ in some points from those in Congress, on which they were founded, so do they differ frequently from one another; though in all the essentials of the common code, they are quite in harmony. The rules of order in most other deliberative bodies in this country are, in the main, the same with those in the National Congress or in the state legislatures; so that, in almost all fundamental points, there is great uniformity of practice. Hence, in allusion to the origin of the code of rules and regulations, thus generally established, it is often called THE COMMON CODE OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW.”

7. Special Rules.—It is usual for deliberative bodies of every kind, especially permanent organizations, to adopt, in addition to the common code, a series of special rules. These special rules take the precedence, if they conflict with the ordinary parliamentary laws.

8. Resolutions.—The decisions or resolves of a deliberative assembly, which properly constitute their *acts*, are usually embodied and affirmed in formal declarations, called *resolutions*. On motion, these resolutions are duly recorded and stated from the chair, freely discussed, and then decided affirmatively or negatively by the meeting.

9. “On Motion, Duly Seconded.”—Whenever a member wishes to get the sense, or judgment of the body on any given proposition, and, for that purpose, moves or proposes its adoption, he is said to make a motion. To *move* a resolution is simply to offer it for consideration. A resolution can not find favor unless it meets with a second. To *second* a motion is to join with the proposer thereof, as his aid or *second*, in offering it to the consideration of the meeting. The party moving the resolution addresses the chair as follows: “*Mr. President, I beg leave to offer the following resolution;*” which he then reads aloud. The party seconding simply says: “*I second the motion.*”

10. “Motion” and “Resolution.”—These words may signify, respectively, either the *act* of moving or that which *is* moved, the *act* of resolving or that which *is* resolved. These two terms are generally used synonymously.

All business in a deliberative assembly should be introduced by means of a motion. When adopted by the body, it becomes an order, or resolution, or law, or whatever else may be its appropriate name.

11. **Decisions, How Made.**—The decisions in a deliberative assembly are commonly made by open vote; often, also, by ballot.

There is also another mode of taking the question, which is called taking the question by *yees* and *nays*.

12. Difference between a Vote and a Ballot.—*Vote* means a *vow*, *wish*, or *will*. It signifies a choice, or preference, in relation to matters submitted for decision, or for persons proposed for office. It may be made *viva voce*; by raising the hand; and, besides various other ways, by *ballot*, whose primary meaning is a *little ball*. To vote by ballot, then, is to signify one's choice by throwing into a box, a ball so colored, or otherwise marked, as to indicate an affirmative or negative vote. Instead of ballots, however, tickets are now generally used, having *yes* or *no*, or a candidate's name thereon.

13. Questions, How Determined.—Where there is no special rule to the contrary, a majority of votes determines a question. In certain cases, however, other proportions are required, as, two-thirds or three-fourths; or, as is sometimes the case, a mere plurality.

14. Oral and Written Motions.—Every motion calling for special care and deliberation should be in writing; but motions merely affecting the order of business, or other subordinate matters, are usually oral.

15. Difference in “Voted,” “Ordered,” and “Resolved.”—The terms are synonymous as far as they all indicate what has been *done* or *decided* upon.

Resolved, however, is the term most generally used; “*voted*” prevails chiefly in the New England States,

while “*ordered*” is confined mainly to religious organizations.

16. Submitting a Question.—At the close of a debate or deliberation, the presiding officer asks: “*Is the assembly ready for the question?*” If no one signifies a desire further to discuss or consider the subject, he then proceeds to submit the question thus: “*As many as are in favor of the adoption of the resolution, will signify it by saying ‘Aye.’*” Then, pausing a moment to hear the response, he adds: “*Those of the contrary opinion will say ‘No.’*”

The answer on both sides being duly given, the president announces the result; saying, “*The ayes have it,*” or “*The noes have it,*” as the case may be.

17. No Decision, or, President’s Decision Questioned.—If, after the vote is given, the president is unable to decide, or if, after he has announced the result, his decision is questioned, he should so divide or arrange the assembly as to allow the votes on each side to be accurately counted. This may be done by directing the ayes and the noes respectively to take different sides of the room; or by first requesting the ayes to stand up in their places long enough to be numbered, and then calling upon the noes to do the same thing; or by asking the ayes each to raise the right hand, and as soon as these have been counted, inviting the noes to signify likewise. The president then counts, or appoints tellers to count, the

votes on each side respectively, and announces the true result.

18. The Casting Vote.—If, on any question, the members are equally divided, the president must give the casting, or determining vote.

19. Voting Obligatory.—Every member present at the time when a question is duly submitted for decision, is bound to give his vote for, or against, the pending proposition, unless excused at his own request; but an excuse is clearly against *duty* in the case.

20. Question by Yeas and Nays.—It is sometimes thought proper to record the names of members in connection with the votes they give for or against a proposition. To do this, the question is thus stated; "*As many as are in favor of the resolution (or whatever it is) will, as their names are called, answer, 'Yes; and as many as are opposed to it, will answer 'No.'*"

The roll is then called by the clerk or secretary, and as each member answers *yes*, or *no*, the answer is noted or marked opposite his name; and, to afford opportunity for the correction of mistakes, the names of the voters on each side are again read, and then the result is formally declared by the president.

21. Re-Opening the Discussion.—It is always in order, even after the voting has been commenced,

to renew the debate; unless the vote is taken by the yeas and nays.

In case of a renewal of the debate after the affirmative has been put, the question when again submitted, must be put both in the affirmative and the negative; for the new discussion may have brought new light, and, besides, members not present before may have since entered. So long as the question remains under debate every one has a right to a vote one way or the other, as he pleases.

22. Difficulty on a Point of Order.—All difficulties on points of order arising during a division, the president is to dispose of by a peremptory decision. Such decisions, if improper, are afterward subject to censure or correction.

23. Non-Decision.—If, while a question is being decided, the number of *members* present falls below that required for a quorum, no decision can be had. In that event the matter remains just as it was before the decision was ordered or *undertaken*, and when resumed must be continued from *that point*.

CHAPTER VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The Quorum.—In every deliberative organization a certain number of the members must be present before it will be in order to transact any business. This number thus required to be present is called *a quorum*. Where there are no special regulations to the contrary, a quorum consists of a majority of the members of the organization. But, it is very common and better for special enactments to be taken, making *a third or a fourth or ten of the members* the number to form the quorum for ordinary business, and a much greater number for the changing of a rule, or such measures.

2. Order of Exercises.—The following is appropriate for many societies:

- (1.) *Roll of officers and pro tem. appointments.*
- (2.) *Reading and approving journal.*
- (3.) *Election to membership.*
- (4.) *Propositions for membership.* (Usually acted on at a future meeting.)
- (5.) *Reports of officers and committees.*
- (6.) *Special orders (including elections).*

(7.) *Unfinished business.*

(8.) *Communications and new business.*

A standing rule, or order of business affords several important advantages: It saves time; it secures to each topic its proper place; and, therefore, prevents disputes about precedence, and so facilitates the transaction of business. A rule fixing the order of business, like any other rule, may, upon proper occasion, of course, be suspended.

3. The Call to Order.—The presiding officer taking the chair, announces that "*the members will please come to order.*" The members seat themselves and give attention to the president, who, guided by the order of exercises, announces to the meeting that such and such things are in order.

4. Calling the Roll.—Members present respond, and the recording secretary notes the fact, also marks absentees. In large assemblies, and where many may come into the room after the meeting has progressed somewhat, it is customary to call the roll again just before adjournment, so that every member present can be credited with his attendance.

5. Reading and Approving Journal.—After the reading of the minutes, it is customary for a formal motion of approval to be made and submitted; but such formal action does not appear to be necessary, unless some error is detected in them. There-

fore, where no mistake is discovered, it is quite sufficient for the presiding officer to say in substance: "*What is the pleasure of the meeting in regard to the minutes which have just been read? If there be no objections, they will be considered as approved.*" Should there be no objections, he simply adds: "*The minutes, then, stand approved.*"

*Error in minutes.*¹ When an error is detected in the minutes, a motion is made to correct, and the correction being made, the presiding officer, in submitting the question says: "*Shall the minutes, as corrected, be approved?*" If decided in the affirmative, he simply announces the result.

6. Specimen Journal Entries.—*Proceedings of a sitting.* Following is given a sample of a common form for minutes of a debating club:

JANUARY 11, 1926.

Society met and was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Hamilton. The roll was called and all responded, except Miss Fanny Jones. The minutes of previous meeting were read, and approved as read. Under miscellaneous business, on motion of Mr. Gray, fifty dollars of the society's funds were voted to procure books as additions to the library; a committee of three: George Jennings, Mary Smith and Harry Williams, was appointed with instructions to examine and report as to the condition of the society's library, and the books and other things most needed. No

¹ The minutes should, properly, contain account of nothing beyond the *acts* of the body—what they *do* by motions, orders, or resolutions.

unfinished business. The committee on procuring a room for the society's better convenience, reported progress.

After a spirited discussion, the following resolution was adopted: "*Whereas*, We believe that a higher law than that of force or threat can be sustained in all our schools: *Resolved, therefore*, that corporal punishment be abolished from them." Criticisms were given. Philip Sidney was elected president and Miss Sallie Frazier, secretary, for the next meeting. Program was arranged, after which, on motion of Mr. Ellis, the society adjourned.

J. A. HAMILTON, *President.*

WALTER BROWN, *Secretary.*

(1.) *Criticisms of the minutes.*

CHAIR.—You have heard the minutes. Are there any objections?

MR. ROSS.—Mr. Chairman, I detect one or two slight errors in the journal; the date is wrong; it should be the 11th; and Fanny Jones should be Ella Brown. I move the corrections be made.

MR. HUNT.—I second the motion.

CHAIR.—You have heard the motion to correct the minutes. Are you ready for the question?

MEMBERS.—Question!

CHAIR.—Those favoring the motion, say *aye!* (They vote.) Those opposed, say *no!* It is carried unanimously. Any further objections? (None.) The minutes now stand approved.

7. Introduction of Petitions, Memorials, Etc.—A petition should be signed unless the petitioner is present. The member presenting it should state briefly its nature, and be able to assure the assembly, if required, that its language is not disrespectful. He, or any other mem-

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ber, may then move to receive it. If received, the member sends or takes it to the clerk, who proceeds to read it. If the motion to receive is tabled, the petition is retained by the member offering it. Communications intrusted to members, or directed to the clerk or president, may be presented in a similar manner.

A petition or other communication should always be presented by a member specially intrusted with that service by the parties from whom it originates, or by others immediately interested in its contents. Letters and other ordinary communications, however, are usually handed to the president, and by him or by the secretary read without further formality.

A. *Further action upon petitions, etc.* If received and duly read, the presiding officer asks what action shall be taken upon it; whereupon, a motion for that purpose being made, it is either acted upon immediately, or set for a particular time, or referred to a committee, or else postponed indefinitely.

8. Reports from Committees.—Commencing with first on the list, the presiding officer asks: "*Is the committee on (naming the subject) ready to report?*" The chairman of that committee or his substitute then rises, and, if prepared to report, says: "*The committee, Mr. President, to whom was referred the subject (naming it) have had the matter under consideration, and have intrusted me to deliver a re-*

port, which is ready to be presented whenever the assembly is pleased to receive it."

Unless some objection is raised, to receiving the report or unless it is deemed expedient to fix some other time for receiving it, no motion to receive it is necessary.

After being received, the report and all other papers connected with it, are put in charge of the secretary; the president then asks: "*What order shall be taken on the report which has just been read?*" Members then may make motions, either to accept, adopt, amend,² recommit, or to make any other regular disposition of it whatever.

A. *Effect of motion to accept or adopt.* The paper thereby becomes the statement, or sentiment of the assembly itself; for the acts and judgments of the committee, when once adopted in due form, are, by that circumstance, made the acts and judgments of the body, under whose orders they undertook the consideration of the subject.

B. *Acceptance of report and resolutions separately.* It is in order to move the acceptance of a report and the adoption of the resolutions thereto appended, separately. It is, in fact, better to accept the report by a regular motion to that effect, and then adopt the resolutions, if satisfactory, by a separate vote. In the

² It is, however, a disputed point, whether or not the report of a committee can be *amended* by the assembly.

recommendations of a committee we have a direct expression of the *conclusions* to which they have been led, and therefore a distinct motion to adopt these.

C. *The terms "ACCEPT" and "ADOPT."* When applied generally to a report or other document submitted to a deliberative body, these terms are usually understood to mean the same thing. It is better, however, to confine the term "*adopt*" to that act by which the assembly directly and distinctly take, and treat as their own the resolutions or recommendations of a report, or other like document. The term "*accept*" is employed in relation to papers containing statements of facts, arguments, or reasonings, from which conclusions are to be reached.

D. *Report referred for alteration.* When the report of a committee is merely a paper with amendments, the chairman of the committee reads the amendments, explains the reasons for the alterations, if necessary, so as to show all the changes proposed.

When taken up for consideration, the amendments only are read by the secretary. The president then reads each in course, and submits them successively to vote.

9. Offer of Other Amendments.—It is not allowable for members to offer other amendments while engaged in disposing of amendments proposed by the committee, except an amendment to an amendment.

A. *Opportunity for amendments.* Before putting the question on the whole paper, the president waits a moment to hear other amendments, which are then in order.

10. Time for Minority Report.—Strictly speaking, there can be no such thing as a formal report from the minority, and if any member desires such, he must act as an individual. It is sometimes, however, permitted, more as an act of courtesy than anything else, that the minority report may accompany the proper one as the opinions of the minority. In order to be adopted, it must be moved as an amendment to the report, when that is up for a hearing.

11. When No Report Can be Made.—If, for any cause, a committee finds it impracticable to render a report, the chairman, or some other member of that committee, should rise, and after making a statement of the case, move that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

12. Document of Several Propositions.—In considering a paper consisting of several distinct propositions, or of a series of resolutions, the entire paper should first be read by the secretary. It is best to begin at the beginning, and go regularly through by paragraphs or resolutions. The paper is then submitted, amended or unamended, to a vote of the assembly on its final adoption.

13. Preamble Last.—The preamble should be reserved till the resolutions have been disposed of because in the event of their being amended, it might require alteration to render it appropriate, or should the resolutions not be adopted, it would fall to the ground altogether.

14. Only One Main Subject at a Time.—But there may be pending at the same time a number of incidental, or subsidiary questions.

15. Outline Review.—The following outline exhibits an order of business suited to an ordinary debating society:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- 1. The call to order.
- 2. Calling the roll of members.
- 3. Minutes of previous meeting. *Read.*
Correct.
Adopt.
- 4. Miscellaneous business.
- 5. Unfinished business.
- 6. Report of committees.
- 7. Communications.
- 8. Orders of the day. *Debate.*
Declamations.
Essays, etc.
- 9. Critic's report.
- 10. General and mutual criticisms.
- 11. Election of officers.
- 12. Arranging of program for next meeting.
- 13. Adjournment.

CHAPTER VII.

ORDER OF DEBATE.

1. When in Order to Rise and Speak.—It is never in order to rise and speak on a motion or proposition, until it has been moved, seconded, and stated from the chair.

2. When the President May Debate.—The presiding officer is not allowed to take part in the debates, except in cases growing out of his official position.

He may explain points of order; he may give information of facts bearing upon the business under deliberation; and, in the event of an appeal from his decision on questions of order, be free to engage in any debate thereupon; and he is entitled to be heard even before a member who may be already on the floor.

3. Rights of the Floor.—A member, who once fairly gets the floor, is entitled to be heard, and can not be interrupted by a call for adjournment, or for the orders of the day, or for the question.

In case of dispute, or of conflicting claims to the floor, the presiding officer is to grant the precedence to him whose voice is first heard. It is competent, however, for any member to question this decision, and to ask for a vote thereupon.

4. Interrupting a Speaker.—It is allowable for a member to interrupt a speaker in order to make an explanation.

Sometimes, in order to hasten the decision of a question, some member will call out *question! question!* even while a speaker is on the floor. This is regarded as extremely rude, though often resorted to in order to get rid of a tiresome speaker. A tedious or offensive speaker, though his right to proceed is not questioned, is generally made, by certain indications of impatience in the audience, to see the propriety of closing his speech.

A speaker who temporarily yields the floor in favor of another, is generally permitted, immediately after the interruption, to resume his remarks.

5. Whom to Address.—A person purposing to speak is expected to rise in his place, with head uncovered, and address himself, *in form*, directly to the presiding officer, saying: “*Mr. President,*” or “*Mr. Chairman,*” as the case may be. The presiding officer, by addressing the speaker by name, thus introduces him, and gives him the floor.

6. How to Designate Other Members.—It is not in order, nor in good taste, for a speaker to designate other members by their names. The proper expressions are something like the following: “*The speaker who has just taken his seat,*” or “*The member on the other side of the house,*” or “*The last speaker but one,*”

7. Restrictions of a Speaker.—He is not to use harsh or discourteous words of any kind in relation to others engaged in the debate; the proper subject of criticism concerns principles and measures, not the characters and motives of those who advocate them.

He may offer and support a motion to rescind any act or resolution, and in so doing he may use any proper language so long as he does not violate the rules of debate.

When a speaker uses language abusive or insulting, he is usually interrupted by members calling him to order. The aggrieved party may either repeat or reduce to writing the exact words complained of, so that they may be recorded by the secretary, if so demanded. If the speaker denies that he used the objectionable words, the judgment of the assembly is taken by a vote. Before taking the question, however, the assembly can so amend or alter the words taken down, as to bring them more nearly to what the offending member actually did say.

If the speaker makes a satisfactory explanation, or an apology that is acceptable, he is permitted to go on with his speech.

The complaint against a member for using disorderly or offensive words must be entered, if at all, at the time the offense is given.

8. Opening and Closing the Debate.—The mover of the proposition, on the affirmative side of the ques-

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tion, is to open the debate. The speakers generally follow in turn, according to a prearranged program one upon the affirmative, then one upon the negative, and so on.

A. *Privilege granted the speaker opening.* The speaker opening the discussion has the privilege of closing it. This is upon the ground that, since the opening speech is at the disadvantage of beginning the argument, and others who follow have the opportunity to offer objections and criticisms, it is but just that the first speaker should be granted a chance to reply. His time for this second speech, however, is usually shorter than others.

CHAPTER VIII.

DISCUSSION OF A QUESTION.

1. Discussion Defined.—The process which the word *discussion* indicates is a *sifting of a subject so as best to disclose its real character and relations*. It is most important that the question be correctly worded so that there may be no vagueness in regard to the subject to be debated.

2. Methodical Statement.—The man of education and of superior mind is distinguished not so much for the weight or novelty of his remarks, or any unusual interest of facts communicated by him, as for habitual *arrangement* of his words. Have a definite purpose as well as a definite plan. The audience may be ignorant of the matter in dispute, and so need to be instructed; or they may be sufficiently enlightened, but may entertain just the opposite opinion. In all cases, there is obvious need of proper exposition. This should be *clear, concise, candid, and methodical*.

3. Burden of Proof.—He that would change something which already exists under the sanction of custom or opinion, must make good his charge by appeal to argument. The *burden of proof*, therefore, lies

on the side of him who would dispute it. Young debaters often miss very important advantages by not attending to this. To undertake to establish by proof what no one has undertaken to overthrow, admits distrust and invites suspicion.

4. Arranging Arguments.—Upon this hangs victory or defeat. It must be determined by a regard to circumstances. The best policy is to begin and end with a strong impression,—to place some of the best arguments first and last, and the rest in the middle. Another method is to begin with the weakest, then take the next in the order of force, and close with the strongest. This arrangement is thought to be best adapted to an audience disposed to accept your conclusions, but lacking the requisite measure of confirmatory evidence. Another direction is to set out with an exhibition of your best proofs, and bring in what others you have, in the order of their relative force. The effort is to command assent at the outset, and to meet opposition.

5. Refutation.—The whole force of an objection lies sometimes in some *misconception* or *misstatement of facts*. It is a great advantage in addressing a popular assembly, to weaken confidence in an opponent and to make null his objections. In order to conceal underlying principles it is often the purpose of the disputant to prolong the discussion by introducing irrelevant matter. Unless the strong objections

which have been urged by an adversary and which are found to have weight with the audience, be answered, your own arguments will likely be heard with prejudice, and, perhaps, with the impression that you purposely overlooked them, because they were too much for your strength. Passing over an objection, with the *promise* to refute it, at some later point in the course of the discussion, is sometimes most unworthily resorted to, as an expedient to delay, and finally, to avoid altogether, the answer to a well-founded objection. The debater who is an honest disputant, will not fail, either to fulfill his promise or confess his inability.

6. Begging the Question.—This is *quietly assuming* the very proposition to be proved, as a premise in the argument which is offered to prove it. For illustration, to say that man is mortal, because he is subject to death, is only to say that man is mortal because he *is mortal*. So, if a person who may be asked why opium induces sleep, should answer, because it is soporific, he *begs the question*, for since soporific means *sleep-producing*, his answer, in substance, would be: Opium is sleep-producing because it *is* sleep-producing.

7. Arguing in a Circle.—This is a method of reasoning to make two propositions prove each other. There is no little difficulty in detecting and exposing the fallacy when many propositions or statements intervene between the two things thus proved. Thus, one proceeds to prove A by B, and then B by C,

and C by D, and closes, perhaps, by proving D by A. A common fallacy is that which grows out of a misapprehension of the question in dispute, or a purposed departure from it.

8. The Exordium and the Peroration.—Circumstances alone can determine, in any given case, what would be appropriate, either for an introduction or a close. In this respect the speaker is best left to his own judgment, taste, and tact. The opening should aim to make clear the path of discussion, by removing obstacles, in the shape of ignorance, prejudice, or indifference. The closing should embrace a brief review recapitulation,—a revival of the trains of reasoning chiefly relied upon for a decision, with an occasional resort to pathos.

CHAPTER IX.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

1. A Privileged Question Defined.—Privileged questions are main questions which, on account of their immediate importance, are entitled to *interrupt the proceedings, and receive attention first*, after which the business suspended is resumed at the point of interruption.

2. Necessity of Privileged Questions.—The circumstances requiring the use of privileged questions are various:

The assembly may desire to adjourn; hence the motion *to adjourn* is a privileged one.

The members may be willing to entertain a proposition, but not at the present time; hence the necessity of a motion *to lay on the table*.

They may prefer to suppress further debate on a subject; thus recourse is had to the *previous question*.

More time for reflection or for further information may be wanted; which creates the occasion for a motion *to postpone* to a certain day.

Members may wish to have the proposition modified or altered, or the subject investigated; hence the need

of a motion *to commit*, that is, to refer the matter to a committee.

They may be favorable to a proposition in the main, but dissatisfied with certain particulars, capable of easy alteration in the assembly; thus rises a motion *to amend*.

They may be anxious to get rid of a proposition altogether, and yet not to do so in a rude or indelicate manner; this is accomplished by the use of a motion *to postpone indefinitely*.

A matter may already have been decided, and yet the assembly will sometimes desire to retrace its steps, and bring the subject before the house a second time; in which event there is need of a motion *to reconsider*.

There are also incidental questions, or such as arise incidentally, which are allowed, for the time being, to supersede the proposition under consideration, whether it be a privileged one or not.

3. List of Privileged Questions.—The questions mentioned in the preceding topic may be stated as follows:

1. Motions to adjourn.
2. Motions to lay on the table.
3. Motions for the previous question.
4. Motions to postpone to a day certain.
5. Motions to commit.
6. Motions to amend.
7. Motions to postpone indefinitely.
8. Motions for the orders of the day.

9. Motions concerning questions of privilege.
10. Motions concerning questions of order.
11. Motions for the reading of papers.
12. Motions for the withdrawal of motions.
13. Motions for the suspension of rules.
14. Motions to reconsider.

Another classification and arrangement of the preceding is thus given by Cushing :

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS :—*Adjournment, Questions of Privilege, and Orders of the Day.*

INCIDENTAL QUESTIONS :—*Questions of Order, Reading of Papers, Withdrawal of a Motion, Suspension of a Rule, and Amendment of Amendments.*

SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS :—*Lay on the Table.*

PREVIOUS QUESTION :—*Postponement, Commitment, and Amendment.*

4. Order of Precedence.—These privileged questions have also a certain order of precedence among themselves, settled often by a former rule. The order prescribed in the 46th rule of the House of Representatives is that which prevails to the greatest extent in this country, and is, therefore, most entitled to precedence. It is as follows :

“When a motion is under debate, no motion shall be received, but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or

proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection."

5. The Motion to Adjourn.—This motion, when simply to adjourn, or "that the assembly do now adjourn," supersedes all other questions, except *fixing the time for next sitting*. Though a motion to adjourn may be said to be *always* in order, yet this must be taken with some limitations:

It can not be received while a member is speaking, unless he consents to give way for that purpose.

It can not be entertained while a vote, or the process of calling the *yeas* and *nays* is in progress.

It can not, after being once negative, be renewed previous to the intervention of some other business.

Lastly, it must be a motion to adjourn simply, without specifications of any kind—merely that the assembly "*do now adjourn*."

A motion to adjourn thus prevails over all others, because otherwise, the assembly might be kept in session against its own will, and that for an indefinite time.

A. *A motion simply to adjourn is not debatable.*

B. *A motion to adjourn is not amendable.* As being entitled to supersede any pending question it can not be amended. The form must be, "*that the assembly do now adjourn*." If put so as to fix a particular time or place, it then has no privilege over a pending question; for it introduces new business, and

seeks some object other than mere adjournment. When there is no other question before the assembly, the motion to adjourn can be amended like any other motion.

C. *Motion to adjourn without specification of time.* When a motion simply to adjourn is decided in the affirmative, the body is thereby adjourned to the next regular time of sitting; or to such time if any, as has been appointed by previous resolution. When an assembly adjourns without the time or place of the next meeting stated, it is always understood that it will convene again at its usual place, hour and day of meeting, whether it has been assembling weekly, monthly, or semi-annually, unless previous arrangements have been made. In temporary and all other organizations, when no regular times of meeting have been adopted, a motion to adjourn without any time of meeting is equivalent to a motion for dissolution.

D. *Adjournment sine die.* A motion simply to adjourn and a motion to adjourn *sine die* are really identical. *Sine die* means *without day*; that is without a day appointed for another meeting. The form to adjourn *sine die*, however, is mainly employed in relation to bodies whereof no reassembling is contemplated.

E. *Formality to adjourn.* To give efficacy to a motion to adjourn a formality on the part of the presiding officer is necessary. Though a resolution to adjourn has been duly passed, yet there is properly no

adjournment until the presiding officer has officially announced the same from the chair.

F. *Proposition under debate interrupted by a vote to adjourn.* When a proposition has been interrupted in its course by a motion to adjourn, it is thereby removed from the body, and, if again brought up, must be introduced in the usual way. In most organizations, special provisions are made for its appearance under the head of unfinished business; others provide that all business intercepted by a motion to adjourn, shall have the precedence at the next meeting.

6. **The Motion to Lay on the Table.**—While a matter is under consideration it is sometimes deemed expedient, for the time being, to discontinue the discussion, with a view to take up the subject at a more convenient season. In such case a motion is made to lay the matter on the table.

A. *Its rank among privileged questions.* In Congress the motion to lay on the table supersedes all motions, except a motion to adjourn. In most other deliberative assemblies it follows next to the motion to adjourn, a question of privilege, and a motion for the orders of the day.

B. *The motion to lay on the table not debatable.* The motion to lay on the table, decided affirmatively, removes the main question, with all other secondary or incidental questions relating thereto, until, by motion

duly made and passed, it be the pleasure of the body to resume the consideration thereof. A motion to lay on the table, when decided negatively, leaves the pending question wholly untouched, and its discussion is, therefore, immediately resumed and continued just as though no interruption had taken place.

The motion to lay on the table can neither be debated nor amended. It is, therefore, often employed to get rid of a question altogether.

7. The Previous Question.—This motion, or question, is designed to arrest discussion and test immediately the sense of the assembly in respect to a subject under debate.¹

A. *Its form and effect.* The object of the previous question being entirely changed since its name originated, it is better that the form as well as the name be changed. The old form, still used by many, “Shall the main question be now put?” often leads to confusion. The modern form, hardly to be misunderstood, is, “*Shall the debate now close on the whole subject?*” or, “*on the question of order,*” “*appeal,*” “*postponement,*” “*commitment,*” or “*amendment?*” as the case may be. A motion to close debate at a stated time is an incidental question and applies only to a

¹ This motion originated in the British House of Commons, and was designed to suppress motions which, if publicly discussed, might bring censure upon the government or upon individuals occupying high official station.

question of order or appeal when either is pending, as when applied to a question of lower grade it can not supersede the question of order or appeal.

An affirmative decision of the previous question has the effect to bring the main question without further delay or debate directly to a vote. A negative decision of it, however, operates differently; for that assumes that, if the main question is not now to be put (which is what a negative decision declares,) then that question is still subject to debate, just as it would have been had the previous question never been demanded or applied.

In all deliberative assemblies in this country, it is usually taken for granted—unless otherwise ordered by a special rule—that a negative decision of the previous question leaves the main question and all amendments thereto, under deliberation just as it found them.

B. *The “gag-law.”* Because it often stopped the most necessary discussions, and thus compelled members to be silent, the previous question has often been called the “*gag-law.*” The effect of an affirmative decision is to prevent all further debate and bring the main question directly to a vote. In this country it is employed almost exclusively for the purpose of stopping unprofitable discussion and so hastening a decision.

C. *Admission of the previous question.* It is obvious that the use of the previous question ought to be under some limitations greater than that which is customary in case of other motions. As the custom is

now, the previous question can be admitted only when demanded by a majority of the members present. In all deliberative bodies, therefore, the number at whose call it may be admitted, ought to be fixed by a special rule.¹

D. *Rank of the previous question.* It has the same rank as the motion to postpone, the motion to commit, and the motion to amend. It can not, therefore, if first put, be superseded by any one of these.

It yields the precedence, however, to a motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to a motion respecting the rights and privileges of the members or of the assembly at large, or to a motion for the orders of the day.

E. *Motion for previous question not debatable.* Neither debate nor amendment is allowable on a motion for the previous question. All questions of order, also, arising incidentally thereon, must be decided without discussion, whether appeal be had from the chair or not.

8. The Motion to Postpone.—The object of this motion is: Either to defer the consideration of a pending proposition till a more convenient

¹ When first recognized by the House of Representatives (April 7th, 1789), it could be introduced by a call from five members. It was afterwards (December 23d, 1811), resolved, as in the case of a call for the yeas and nays, that *one-fifth of the members present* should be necessary to a call for the previous question. This continued to be the rule till February, 1840. At that time was made the change as now prevails.

time; or, to get rid of it altogether without coming directly to a vote upon it. It is either for a specified time, or for a period indefinite.

A. *Its rank among privileged questions.* It holds the same rank with the previous question, the motion to commit, and the motion to amend, and cannot be superseded by any of these unless it be lost; in which case the pending proposition is subject to the application of these other motions.

B. *Interrupted proposition.* A proposition which has been interrupted by the passage of a motion to postpone is removed, with all matters pertaining to it, from before the assembly.

C. *Motion to postpone may be amended.* If a motion is offered to postpone to a specified time, it may be amended by substituting a different time.

D. *Aim of motion for indefinite postponement.* Its object is to get rid of a proposition altogether without coming directly to a vote upon it; for, when decided affirmatively, the effect is to eliminate the proposition entirely. It is generally held to be incapable of debate or of amendment.

If a motion to postpone is decided in the negative, the result has no effect upon the pending proposition; which is then to be treated in all respects as if no such motion had been made.

9. The Motion to Commit.—If the matter of a proposition meets the approval of the assembly

and its form is objectionable, it is usual to refer the subject to a committee. The matter goes properly to a standing committee; if there be none, a select committee is raised for that purpose.

A. *How submitted.* The assembly may appoint a select committee for any given subject, though there already be a standing committee. If there be any doubt or hesitancy in the matter, then the motion to refer to the standing committee should be first submitted to a vote of the assembly.

B. *Motion to commit subject to amendment.* It may be amended by substituting one committee for another; by increasing or lessening the number of members proposed; or by adding instructions regarding the subject committed.

C. *The motion to commit is debatable.*

D. *Rank of motion to commit.* It has the same rank as the previous question and the motion to postpone, and cannot, therefore, be superseded by either of them. It has the precedence, however, over a motion to amend.

E. *Effect of an affirmative decision of a motion to commit.* The motion to commit, with an affirmative decision, removes the subject under consideration from before the meeting. If decided negatively, however, the subject remains before the assembly, and may then, if desirable, be subjected to the operation of the previous question, the motion to postpone, or to amend.

10. Motions to Amend.—These are the most complicated of all the privileged questions. The principal object of the motion to amend is to change the question before the meeting so that it will be in the best possible shape before it comes to vote, and hence may meet the wishes of the members.

A. *Primary and legitimate use of motion to amend.* As the term implies, it is so to correct or improve the form, or statement of a proposition as to aid it in reaching the object which it aims to accomplish. A motion to amend, therefore, is properly an act friendly to the proposition to be amended. A proposition once moved, seconded, and stated from the chair, is the property of the assembly, and can be so amended as to make it more truly answerable to its object, or altogether turned away from its original purpose and rendered subservient to objects entirely different. A proposition is thus so frequently altered by “motions to amend” that its original friends are compelled finally to vote against it in its amended shape. Motions to amend are, therefore, often made to work the defeat of a proposition. Often, where no special rule exists to the contrary, matters opposed to the proposition under consideration are introduced, and, in some cases, everything of the original motion after the words, “*Resolved that,*” is struck out, and a proposition entirely different added.

B. *Limit to amendments.* To prevent improper use of motions to amend, some deliberative bodies have

established rules on the subject which are absolutely necessary. In the United States House of Representatives the rule is, that "no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of an amendment. No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the House."

C. The three ways in which amendments are made.

First—By the insertion or addition of words or sentences.

Second—By the removal or striking out of words or sentences.

Third—By the striking out of some words or sentences and the insertion of others in their place.

When a proposition consists of several parts, paragraphs, or sections, or is expressed in a series of resolutions, the proper order of proceeding is to begin with the first, and amend, if necessary, each of the parts, paragraphs, sections, or resolutions in order.

D. Amendment to amendment. The amendment which is offered to the amendment should be put in the best possible shape before it is proposed, so that an amendment on it may not be necessary. If one or more members desire it to be changed in some way, they should, before the vote is taken, state their intentions of modifying the amendment, and how it shall be amended, provided it is rejected in its present form.

They should then do all in their power to defeat the proposed amendment, and, if *successful*, they then make the desired alterations, and move it again as a new motion.

E. *Limit to amendment of amendment.* It is quite in order to amend an amendment to an amendment; but here the process must terminate, an amendment of an amendment to an amendment being wholly inadmissible. Amendments heaped upon amendments do not facilitate the business of the assembly; on the contrary, they would result in very serious embarrassment. Well established usage, therefore, forbids the process of amending beyond an amendment to an amendment.

However, whenever an amendment to an amendment seems itself to require amendment, the object desired can, nevertheless, be easily obtained by first rejecting the amendment to the amendment, and then, after amending it in the manner required, offering it again in its altered form as an amendment to the first amendment.

F. *A received amendment not subject to alteration.* If it has been voted to receive as an amendment a given clause or paragraph, it is not in order thereafter to amend this amendment. If it has been agreed in like manner, *not* to strike out certain words, those words can not afterwards be amended: the vote *not* to strike out being in effect a vote to *retain* them as they

stand. Also, that which has once been disapproved by a vote of the body cannot be again moved in that form as an amendment.

G. *Amending motion by striking out certain of its parts.* Anything stricken from a question cannot be moved to be put back, nor can any part of it, unless it be in connection with other matter and made a new proposition. A motion to strike out anything, decided in the negative, is equivalent to a motion adopting the same thing; hence, the matter, if amended, must be done so before the vote. A motion to strike out may be amended by a motion to strike out something from it, which is equivalent to leaving the last named matter in the original motion.

H. *Amending by striking out and inserting.* This consists in moving that certain parts of the proposition be stricken out, and certain other words inserted. When any member requests, or the body expresses through a vote its desire that the motion be divided when put to vote, the president acts according to the request, and puts first the question of striking out; if decided in the affirmative, he then puts the question of inserting.

I. *Amendments in conflict.* It is not in order to propose an amendment which is inconsistent with one already adopted. It is not, however, within the power of the presiding officer to suppress it as being contrary to order. Were he allowed to bring questions like

this within the rules of order, he might often prevent important modifications and defeat instead of conform to the will of the assembly.

J. *Mode of stating a motion to amend.* First, read the whole passage to be amended; second, the words proposed to be struck out, or those proposed to be inserted, or the words proposed to be struck out and those offered as a substitute, as the case may be; third, the whole passage as it will stand when amended.

K. *Order of putting amendments to vote.* An amendment before the main question, and in like manner, an amendment to an amendment must take the precedence. In the event of there being several proposed amendments to an amendment, they should be put to the vote in the order in which they are moved.

L. *Form of the question on a motion to strike out.* In this country the form of the question always is, "Shall the words be stricken out?"

M. *Rank of motion to amend.* A motion to amend holds the same rank with the previous question and indefinite postponement; consequently, that which is first moved must be first put.

N. *By what liable to be superseded.* The motion to amend is liable to be superseded by a motion to suspend to a day certain; so that amendment and postponement being in competition, the motion to postpone takes precedence. A motion to amend may also be superseded by a motion to commit; so that the latter

motion being offered while an amendment is under discussion, it must be put to the vote first.

11. Division of a Question.—There are several changes in the nature of amendments that can be made by motion upon propositions:

A. *Dividing a question.* When a motion embraces several parts, each of which forms substantially a separate proposition, the resolution of it into distinct motions or questions is called dividing the question.

B. *Advantage of such division.* It affords the assembly an opportunity to receive or to reject what part it thinks proper, and to do so without embarrassment.

C. *How effected.* The division of a question is effected by an order of the assembly, obtained upon motion introduced in the usual way; and when divided, the several divisions or propositions into which it has been resolved, must be voted upon and decided in the order in which they stand.

D. *Character of motion to divide.* It should state particularly the manner in which it proposes to make the division. It is subject to the same rules of amendment as any other motion.

E. *Addition or union of the parts of a question.* A motion that embraces in *form* two propositions, while in *substance* there is really but one, is sometimes arranged so as to present the whole matter to the assembly as a single question.

F. *Mode and process of effecting such union.* This union may be effected either by voting down one of the propositions, and then incorporating its substance with the other, or by referring the whole matter to a committee, with instructions to put the two propositions in the form of a single question or motion.

Whenever a clause, paragraph, or section is transposed, there should be one motion to remove it from the place where it is, and another to insert it in the place preferred.

12. The Filling of Blanks.—There are special regulations for this in almost every organization and no uniformity has been practiced. Motions may be made to fill a blank with a time or a number, and each motion put to vote before another is made; or several may be made, and all be pending before any come to the vote. In filling up blanks, the largest sums and longest time shall be put first.

13. Orders of the Day.—When the consideration of a subject or subjects has been assigned for some particular day, the matter so arranged is called the order or the orders of the day, and is a putting aside of the general rule as to business.

A. *As to the particular hour specified.* Should the subject be assigned some particular hour for its hearing, then a motion for the order of the day is no privileged question until that hour arrives. When no

particular hour is mentioned the entire day is understood.

B. *Rank.* It commonly takes precedence of all other business, except a motion to adjourn, or a question of privilege.

C. *Not proper to call up one particular order to exclusion of the rest.* When several orders or subjects have been assigned for the same day, the motion for the orders of the day can not be used to call up one of them in particular to the exclusion of the others. The motions must be for the orders of the day collectively.

If, among several orders of the day, one is named for a particular hour, the rest may be acted upon in succession, as they stand upon the record, till that hour arrives; then the subject appropriate to it must come up next in order. The order for that particular hour is first considered, and the rest follow as they stand on the record.

D. *When decided in the negative.* The pending question is thereby entitled to be first considered, and decided upon.

E. *No motion while member is speaking.* A motion for the orders of the day can not be made then, because it is a breach of order to interrupt him, unless by a call to order.

F. *Question superseded by a motion for the orders of the day.* In this case, the question is removed entirely from before the assembly, and, if renewed, must be brought up anew in the ordinary way.

G. *If not acted upon on day appointed.* In that event, orders of the day are made of no effect.

In case of a special rule, orders for a given day, when not disposed of on the day appointed, may have precedence on every day thereafter, till finally decided upon.

H. *Orders of the day may be discharged at any time,* and a new order made for a different day.

14. Questions of Privilege.—These involve the rights and privileges of individual members, or of the whole body taken collectively: as where a dispute arises respecting the presence of persons not belonging to the body, or where a quarrel takes place between members themselves.

A. *Rank of questions of privilege.* They prevail for the time over all other propositions, except a motion to adjourn.

B. *A proposition superseded by a question of privilege.* In this event, the proposition is regarded as still pending, and must be taken up again just where it was left off.

15. Questions of Order.—In any case of a breach of the rules a member has the right to rise to the point of order, and insist upon its being duly enforced. A difference of opinion, however, may exist as to whether a rule *has* been violated or not; the question, which is thence called a question of order, must

be determined before the application of the rule can be insisted upon.

A. *Appeal.* If the decision of the chair is held to be unsatisfactory, any member may *appeal* from that decision, and demand a vote of the house on the matter.

The question is stated usually in this form: "*Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?*" or, "*Shall the decision of the chair stand as the decision of the assembly?*"

B. *Motion on an appeal is debatable.* It is in all respects to be treated like any other question; and, what is altogether against order in other cases, the presiding officer is permitted to participate in the debate.

C. *Effect upon a proposition.* The decision of a question of order sometimes disposes of the question out of which it arose; but, with this exception, a pending proposition remains wholly unaffected by the introduction and decision of a question of order. The consideration of it is to be resumed just at the point where it was interrupted.

16. Motions for the Reading of Papers.—No member can be compelled to vote upon a paper until it has been once read, and by vote or unanimous consent it may be read as often as needful for the information of a member. To refer to written notes in addressing an assembly is admissible, but the reading of a member's speech, or of any other

paper referring to the subject under consideration, can be permitted only by vote or unanimous consent. This is manifestly a very proper limitation; for without it such delay and embarrassment would often ensue as to prevent the transaction of the most important business.

A. *Objections to reading of a paper.* If the aim is to shed light upon the subject, and so lead to a more intelligent disposition of it, the paper is ordinarily read, under the direction of the presiding officer, without the least objection. But, when the purpose of the proposed reading is obviously to create delay, or where, for any reason, it seems likely to operate as an abuse of the time and patience of the assembly, it is generally met with a most decided negative.

17. Motion for the Withdrawal of Motion.—
A motion which has been officially stated to the assembly is in possession of that body, subject to whatever action may be taken concerning it. Every member then has a full right and interest in it. For many reasons, however, a mover sometimes desires to withdraw his proposition: he may wish either to modify it, or not to have it come to vote at all. Before the motion is seconded, he can withdraw it, for it is *his own*, and no one else has any right therein. Also, after the second, and before the statement by the presiding officer, he can take it back, for then he and the second alone are interested. The second may object, but these two must settle the difficulty between themselves,

for the assembly has nothing to do with the matter. As soon, however, as it is stated from the chair, he can not withdraw it without the consent of the house. If the motion for a withdrawal is negatived, the matter must be treated just as if no motion to withdraw had been proposed.

18. Motion for the Suspension of Rules.—To suspend the rules requires a unanimous vote or consent. It may be general in its effects, or for a special purpose.

The form is, “To suspend the rules which interfere with,” etc., or it is better to designate the rule or rules. It can not be amended.

The action of a constitution or laws can not be suspended, neither can a parliamentary principle. The suspension of a rule brings the parliamentary law into action.

If the rules are suspended for the purpose of allowing a proposition to be introduced, it can not be modified before being submitted.

If a rule is violated, any member may require its enforcement. It is then too late to alter or suspend it.

A. *How carried.* If there be no standing rule or by-law to the contrary, a motion to suspend, like any other motion, is carried by a vote of the majority. But, in most deliberative bodies, there is an established rule on the subject, whereby a motion to suspend, in

order to be successful, must have a fixed number of votes; as two-thirds or three-fourths.

19. Motion to Reconsider.—By such a motion, a decision found to be erroneous may be reviewed and revised.

A. *Restrictions to motion to reconsider.* A motion can not be reconsidered:

- (a) If lost, and subject to renewal.
- (b) If adopted, and subject to repeal.
- (c) If it is a contract entered into.
- (d) If it has been reconsidered under a vote.
- (e) If a prior motion to reconsider it has been entertained and not withdrawn. If on reconsideration, a motion is materially changed, it becomes practically a new question and may be again reconsidered.

(f) If the yeas and nays were called, unless moved by a person who voted on the prevailing side.

(g) If it is an incidental or resultant question.¹

B. *When decided in the affirmative.* Should a motion to reconsider prevail, the position of the subject, to which it refers, is exactly what it was before the decision which made the reconsideration necessary. It may, therefore, be resumed at that point, and disposed of according to the pleasure of the assembly.

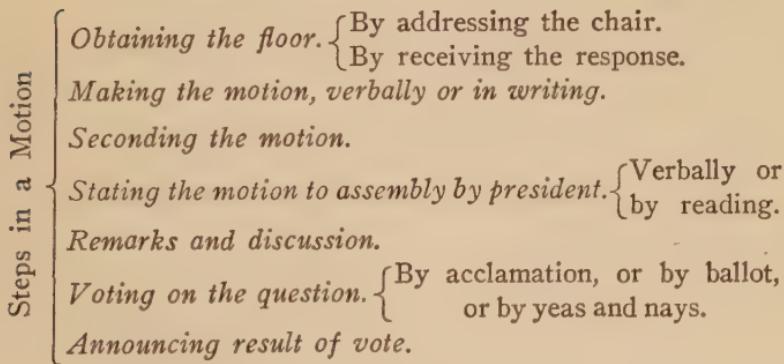
C. *Whether or not a privileged motion.* Wherever

¹ Incidental questions arise from the condition of other questions. Resultant questions arise from amendments between two houses.

the time within which a motion to reconsider is fixed by special rule, it should have the precedence. But where no limitation of time is fixed by rule, that motion has no privilege over a pending question, and is liable itself to be superseded by a privileged motion.

D. *Motion to reconsider is debatable.* It is not allowable, however, in such debate to go into the merits of the main question. The frequent disregard of this important distinction has led many to hold that the motion to reconsider is itself undebatable.

20. **Outline Review.—Management of a motion.** The following diagram gives a general outline of the management of a motion:



21. **Outline Review.—Order of privileged questions.** The following diagram shows the order in which privileged questions have precedence:

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

Privileged proper.	<p>Motion for adjournment. Motions as to privileges of members. Motions for orders of the day,</p>
Subsidiary.	<p>Motion to lay on the table.</p> <p>a. Prev. ques. and Postpone. Commit. Amend.</p> <p><i>Motions for previous question.</i> <i>Motion to postpone to a day certain.</i> <i>Motion to commit.</i> <i>Motion to amend.</i></p> <p>b. Postpone and Previous ques. Commit. Amend.</p> <p>c. Commit and Previous ques. Postpone. Amend.</p> <p>d. Amend and Previous ques. Postpone. Commit.</p> <p>Motion to postpone indefinitely.</p>
Incidental.	<p>Motions concerning questions of order. Motion for reading of papers. Motion for the withdrawal of a motion. Motion for suspension of rules. Motion to amend an amendment.</p>

CHAPTER X.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

1. Committee Defined.—Some matters require a more extended examination, or a more free discussion, or a more elaborate preparation for action, than is possible under the formalities essential to the government of large assemblies. These are often entrusted to one or more of the members, who, for this purpose, are called a committee.

2. Kinds of Committees.—Committees are of five kinds; such as: Committees of the Whole, Standing, Special, Conference, and Joint. The last four are often called select committees, to distinguish them from the committee of the whole. Boards of managers, trustees, and directors, usually act in the capacity of committees. They are often also of the nature of representatives.

3. Standing Committees.—These are appointed for a class of subjects, and usually for a stated term. They are governed by the same rules as special committees, except that they are continued

for other purposes, after making their report on matters referred to them. They are often vested with authority to originate business within their jurisdiction.

4. Special Committee.—This class comprises those appointed on a particular occasion to attend to some specific matter which is aside from the duties of the standing committees; and when the subject has been settled, the committee is discharged.

5. Conference Committee.—This is a form of select committee. It consists of two committees, one appointed by each co-ordinate legislative branch, each acting separately by a majority vote. It is their duty to confer together, and agree, if possible, on such amendments as will be acceptable to both houses. When they can not agree, or when their report is not acceptable, a new committee is usually appointed.

6. Joint Committee.—This is constituted by the appointment of members from each house. They act as one committee, and may be instructed by either house. It may be either special or standing.

7. Committee of the Whole.—As a general thing committees are made up of a *part* of the assembly; only the number necessary for the transac-

tion of the business being assigned to it. But, sometimes it is thought best for the whole assembly to resolve itself into a committee, and in such a condition, to act upon the subject; this is called a *committee of the whole*.

A. *To resolve an assembly into a committee of the whole.* The form employed in resolving into a committee of the whole, is this: A member rises and moves "That the assembly do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take under consideration the subject" (whatever it is). This being recorded, the question is put to a vote by the presiding officer. If decided in the affirmative, the president, after announcing the result, resigns the chair to the party appointed to act as chairman of the committee, and then takes part, like other members, in the matter under deliberation.

B. *The chairman.* The president, by virtue of some special rule, or in accordance with established custom, designates a member to act as chairman of the committee. The appointment may or may not be approved, according to the will of the members. If the president, in conformity with usage, but without the authority of a special rule, assigns to a member the chairmanship of the committee, the appointment is valid if no one objects; but if objection be made, a chairman must be appointed by a regular vote.

C. *A quorum.* In a committee of the whole, a

quorum consists of a majority of the voting members, except when the committee is charged with matters of a judicial nature, in which case all must be present, unless both parties interested consent directly or by their representatives to proceed with a majority. When no quorum is present, the committee should by motion rise and report to the assembly the cause. The presiding officer, whose duty it is to be present in the committee, and ready when necessary to resume the chair, takes his proper place and the committee of the whole is accordingly dissolved. If, after reporting, it is found that there is a quorum present, and if the assembly has not yet adjourned, the committee, without a vote, immediately resumes its sitting.

D. *Secretary in committee of the whole.* The secretary of the general meeting acts as clerk of the committee of the whole. He records in the journal only what is reported to the assembly by the committee and not any minor points that occurred in the latter body while in session.

E. *Proceedings in committee of the whole.* The only object of the committee is to secure a release from certain embarrassments, necessarily existent in the conduct of the assembly proper; it follows, therefore, that some differences must be made in the order of proceeding.

The principal points in which the order of proceeding in a committee of the whole differs from that pursued in the assembly itself, are briefly as follows:

In the assembly, a member can not speak more than once or twice on the same subject; in committee of the whole, he may speak as often as he pleases.

In the assembly, all discussions may be suddenly arrested by the use of the previous question; in committee of the whole, the previous question can never be introduced.

In the assembly, the yeas and nays may be called for, and an appeal be made from the decisions of the chair; in committee of the whole, neither a call for the yeas and nays nor an appeal from the chair is allowable.

In the assembly, committees of their own number may be raised at any time; in committee of the whole, a committee of their own number, that is, a sub-committee, is inadmissible.

In the assembly, any breach of order may be punished; in committee of the whole, as in other committees, the matter must be referred to the assembly.

In the assembly, a motion may be made and carried to adjourn to another time and place; in committee of the whole, if, for any reason, it is thought proper to discontinue their deliberations for a time, it is necessary for some one to move that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Greater freedom is allowed in committee of the whole. The proceedings, though leading to *results* however useful, are themselves often tedious and in-

formal, and are not required to be placed upon the record, as would be the case were they the transactions of the assembly as such.

8. Report of Committees.—This should always be in writing, and should be read by the chairman, or some one appointed for that purpose. It should be read by the one selected.

A. *Time for report.* “In most organizations a special time is set apart for the reporting of committees. The presiding officer, when the proper time arrives, announces that such will be in order, and asks whether the committee on such (naming the subject) is ready to report. Should the report not be called for, then the person appointed to give the report may choose the most suitable opportunity, and declare that the committee is ready to report. Should a committee not be ready to report when called upon, it can report the progress made, if any, and that more time is necessary.”

B. *First question on the report.* When a committee is ready to report, the one appointed to represent them announces to the meeting that they are ready to submit their work to the consideration of the general assembly. Usually no motion is necessary to receive the report out of the hands of the committee, but should any objection be made by any one as to the time for receiving the report, then a motion should be made by some member “*that the report be received.*” The

motion being decided in the affirmative, the committee is discharged; but the subject may be recommitted to them.

C. *Reading of the report.* At the proper time, the member rises in his place and informs the chair that he is prepared to present the report of his committee, naming its title. The question of reception is determined as in the last section. If received, the member usually reads it and hands it and all papers connected therewith to the clerk. If lengthy, however, it is sometimes received and the reading deferred until the assembly is ready to act upon it. When action is taken, the recommendations or resolutions and argument may be amended, but it is usually quite sufficient to amend the former. The report of the chairman of a committee of the whole is made as soon as the committee rises. If progress is reported and leave granted to sit again, the time of sitting will be fixed. If leave is not granted, the subject comes up before the assembly in its original state.

D. *Minority report.* The reception of a report from the minority of a committee is conceded rather as a *favor* than as a *right*. This is done, though not strictly in order, partly out of courtesy, and partly for the sake of a fuller development of the matter in dispute.

E. *Amendments.* That which the assembly has adopted a committee can not change. Neither can they

change the subject or title of the matter referred to them. With these exceptions, the committee has full power over the matter, and may report adversely. A paper referred must be returned without being altered or defaced in any manner. All amendments, even those ordered by the assembly, must be added on a separate piece of paper, referring to paragraph, line, and word in the original, or if many changes are made, they may be embodied in a new draft. An auditing committee to whom a financial report is referred, may, however, indorse a report of approval on the back of such financial report.

9. The Investigation of Charges.—This is generally referred to a special or standing committee, though sometimes to the committee of the whole. At the examination, both parties may be present with counsel, and introduce and cross-examine witnesses. Evidence in order to sustain the charge need not be strong enough to convict in criminal proceedings. The evidence and proceedings should all be written down by the committee.

A. *Written evidence.* When this is used the questions and cross-examinations are to be agreed or decided upon before being submitted to the distant witness, and the authenticity of the replies must be shown by handwriting or otherwise.

B. *Notice to appear.* The accused should be served

with a copy of the charges, together with a written notice signed by one or more members of the committee, to appear at a stated meeting of the committee, previous to which convening the investigation can not begin. Fifteen days' notice should be served personally, if the accused is to be found; otherwise, it should be left in some conspicuous place at his usual place of abode or business. Notices to attend should also be served upon the accuser and witnesses. If the assembly is not authorized by law to send for persons and papers, a notice to a person not a member should be in the form of a request. When the charges are amended by consent of the committee, the accused is entitled to an adjournment to prepare his defense.

C. *Report of investigation.* The report should contain one or more resolutions as to guilt, and if the accused is deemed guilty, also one or more as to penalty, and the report should be accompanied with the full proceedings of the committee. If the accused or accuser (or witness, if a member), fails to appear after being duly notified, and does not render a satisfactory excuse, he should be reported as guilty of contempt. But the investigation may still proceed if the means are at hand to carry it forward.

10. **Review Outline.**—The following diagram shows at a glance all the points relating to the appointment and work of committees:

COMMITTEES.

Kind	Of the whole.
	Standing.
	Special.
	Conference.
Appointment.	Joint.
	By the president.
	By motion.
	By ballot.
Duties	By nomination.
	To consider the subject assigned, at large, or under special directions.
	To obtain information, when directed, upon any matter, by inquiry, or otherwise.
	To digest and put into form for the adoption of the assembly, all orders, motions, etc., which may be given them.
Privileges	To hold their sessions at the time and place appointed by the assembly.
	To transact their business just as a regular assembly.
	To change their line of procedure at any time, when so ordered by the assembly.
	To report their proceedings in full to the assembly.
	To elect their own chairman if desired.
	To select their own time and place of meeting when not provided.
	To note disorderly words and conduct, but not to take any action thereon.
	To adjourn from time to time till their work is accomplished.
	To take any desired action upon the assigned work, save changing the subject or title.
	To appoint sub-committees.

COMMITTEES.

Reports ...

Manner.

Should be in writing.
Should be made by the chairman,
or someone appointed for the
purpose.
Should be read by the one
selected.

Matter.

May be a statement of facts or
opinions without any specified
conclusions.
May be facts or opinions con-
cluded with a resolution or
resolutions.
May be resolutions merely, with-
out any introduction.

CHAPTER XI.

QUESTIONS FOR DEBATES.

We give here a few debatable questions, selected from among many, whose discussion may be of profit not only as a drill in speaking, but also as illustrating the principles involved. The *working* of a question is open to any alteration required or suggested by circumstances.

Other suitable questions, also, can be derived from some of those here presented:

Resolved.—

1. That the United States should join the League of Nations.
2. That a judge should be influenced by the former character of a criminal.
3. That the administrations of our country have pursued a correct policy in relation to the Indians.
4. That religious tests ought not to be required of civil officers.
5. That Columbus did greater service to mankind than Sir Isaac Newton.
6. That the introduction of machinery has been, on the whole, beneficial to the laboring classes.

7. That the presidential term should be extended to six years.
8. That the primary is not preferable to the convention method of nominating candidates for office.
9. That coal mines should be under the control of the government.
10. That resistance to the constituted authorities in the State is never justifiable.
11. That theatres should be abolished.
12. That a union of all churches would promote the true interests of Christianity.
13. That corporal punishment is necessary in the schools.
14. That a boy should be taught those things only which he is likely to need in practical life when a man.
15. That it is wise in a parent to labor to amass money in order to leave a rich inheritance to his children.
16. That short terms of political office are desirable.
17. That capital punishment is justifiable as a means of discouraging crime.
18. That the employment of children in factories and similar industries should be forbidden.
19. That a limited monarchy is a better form of government than a republic.
20. That immigration of foreigners (to this country) should not be limited.

21. That there should be a law of international copyright.
22. That public school money should be appropriated exclusively to elementary schools.
23. That the State should provide free schools for all children till the end of the High School course.
24. That the Volstead act is not a violation of personal liberty.
25. That radio broadcasting in the United States should be controlled by the government.
26. That our country is in more danger from external foes than from internal factions.
27. That force is more effective in government than persuasion.
28. That an equalization of property would conduce to the happiness of society.
29. That the popularity of a literary production is not a sure test of its merit.
30. That Laws establishing a Minimum Wage should be enacted in the United States.
31. That the literature of a country is affected by its form of government.
32. That the United States should undertake to control the political movements of this continent.
33. That moral courage is preferable to physical.
34. That debating societies are beneficial.
35. That the quantity of land held by one person ought to be limited.
36. That the feudal system was beneficial.

37. That the United States government should subsidize the Aviation Industry in this country.
38. That the disarmament of all the countries of the world is necessary to prevent future wars.
39. That high license is a better solution of our liquor problem than prohibition.
40. That the peaceable accession of Canada would not be beneficial to the United States.
41. That military glory is a just object of ambition.
42. That the United States Navy should be enlarged.
43. That the laws of justice should never be turned aside to favor the cause of humanity.
44. That the naturalization laws of the United States should be made more stringent.
45. That party spirit is beneficial to a country.
46. That dress is a more effectual external means of securing favor than address.
47. That no process of reasoning can take place without the aid of language.
48. That the labor organizations promote the best interests of the working man.
49. That coeducation is the natural and best kind of education.
50. That the adoption of universal suffrage was wise and just.
51. That use of any form of poison gas in warfare should be prohibited.
52. That the United States should become a member of a World Court.

53. That to send American children into foreign countries to be educated is unwise.
54. That we do not grow happier as we grow more learned.
55. That personal merit is more effective in promoting advancement in life, than influential friends.
56. That colleges and universities are indispensable to the highest forms of educational training.
57. That great crises produce great men.
58. That our present policy of excluding the Chinese from the United States is unjustifiable.
59. That steamboats have been more beneficial to this country than railroads.
60. That it would be beneficial to adopt simplified rules of spelling.
61. That the Declaration of Independence was the most important event in American history.
62. That a college education is necessary to a successful business life.
63. That the love of approbation is a stronger motive than the love of wealth.
64. That in great national struggles, no one has a right to be neutral.
65. That the publication of details of crime tends to increase crime.
66. That the present disposition in this country is towards too great leniency in the punishment of crime.
67. That all labor disputes should be submitted to a board having compulsory powers.

68. That the Gothenburg system of eliminating private profits offers the best solution of the liquor problem.
69. That motion pictures are detrimental to the public.
70. That the extension of territory is not favorable to the strength of a government.
71. That it is never right to do wrong.
72. That the most important discoveries have been the result of accidental circumstances.
73. That the world is advancing in morality.
74. That compulsory education is a natural sequence of the adoption of free schools.
75. That school exhibitions are not beneficial.
76. That, in a commercial point of view, cotton is more valuable than corn.
77. That truth is stranger than fiction.
78. That the microscope is more useful to mankind than the telescope.
79. That the moon exerts no other influence on the things of earth other than that upon tides.
80. That it would be preferable to work every day for *one dollar* a day, than every other day for *two dollars* a day.
81. That schools and colleges should give more attention to the religious side of education.
82. That there are too many holidays and vacations in our public schools.
83. That we should admit a larger number of such

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immigrants as are sound in mind, body, and morals.

84. That a trial by judges is preferable to trial by jury.

85. That the mails should not be carried on Sunday.

86. That "lynch-law" is never justifiable.

87. That inventions have a tendency to improve the condition of the laboring classes.

88. That the material prosperity of a nation depends upon its intelligence.

89. That the mental faculties of the sexes are equal.

90. That the theory of Darwin, as to evolution, can neither be proven nor disproven.

91. That the jury system should be abolished in the United States.

92. That the reading of the Bible, as a religious exercise, should not be abandoned in our schools.

93. That America's literature compares favorably with that of other nations.

94. That the capital of the United States be removed to a more central point.

95. That free trade principles be encouraged.

96. That our liberties are endangered by "foreign influence."

97. That newspapers are a greater force for evil than for good in this country.

98. That severer, swifter and surer punishments are essential if we would check crime.

99. That athletics in our schools should be free from commercialization.

100. That the theory of evolution should not be taught in public schools.
101. That the public libraries should be opened on the Sabbath.
102. That the use of oaths for civil purposes is inexpedient.
103. That intemperance is the chief source of crime.
104. That prohibition is checking the evil of intemperance.
105. That the cost of living furnishes evidence of prosperity.
106. That a knowledge of parliamentary law is essential to intelligent citizenship.
107. That the United States should recognize the Soviet Government of Russia.
108. That raw material should be admitted to the United States free of duty.
109. That admission to colleges and professional schools should be by examination.
110. That the United States should annex Cuba.
111. That the judges of the Superior Court and Courts of Appellate Jurisdiction should be appointed by the State executive.
112. That judicial decisions should be subject to recall by the people.
113. That a single tax on land values should be adopted in the United States.
114. That no real property should be exempt from taxation.

115. That a vehicle tax should be established for the support of public highways.
116. That all candidates for the state and national legislatures and for state, county and city elective offices should be nominated by the direct vote of the people.
117. That the right of suffrage should not be restricted by a literacy test.
118. That foreign languages should not be taught in high schools.
119. That large cities should be independent of the state government.
120. That a limitation should be placed upon the ownership of land in the United States.

CHAPTER XII.

FORM FOR CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS SUITABLE FOR A LITERARY, DEBATING, OR OTHER SOCIETY.

In order to provide a system of rules and regulations, it is customary to appoint a committee to draft a suitable constitution and such by-laws as may be necessary.

The following is a copy of the constitution and by-laws of a society now in successful operation. The form here given may, of course, be altered, modified, and adapted to circumstances:

CONSTITUTION,
By-LAWS AND RULES OF ORDER
OF THE
ADDISONIAN SOCIETY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the undersigned, do declare ourselves an association for mutual improvement in elocution, composition,

and debate, and for enlarging our fund of general intelligence: in the pursuit of which we desire to exhibit a due consideration for the opinions and feelings of others, to maintain a perfect command of temper in all our intercourse, to seek for truth in all our exercises—and have adopted for our government the following *Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules of Order:*

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This association shall be known by the name of the “ADDISONIAN SOCIETY.”

ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the association shall consist of a president, a vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, and treasurer, who shall constitute a board of directors; also two tellers and an editor.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS' DUTIES.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the society, to enforce a due observance of the constitution, by-laws and rules of order; to decide all questions of order, offer for consideration all motions regularly made, apportion duties two weeks in advance, call all special meetings, appoint

all committees not otherwise provided for, and perform such other duties as his office may require. He shall make no motion or amendment, nor vote on any question or motion, unless the society be equally divided, when he shall give the casting vote.

Section 2. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall perform the duties of that officer, and shall be chairman of the board of directors.

Section 3. The recording secretary shall keep in a book, provided for the purpose, a record of the proceedings of the society; also a record of the name and residence of each member, showing, when he was admitted, and when he died, resigned, or was expelled; keep a record of the subjects debated, the disputants and decisions of the society in a separate book, and shall have charge of all books, documents and papers belonging to the society.

Section 4. The corresponding secretary shall notify absent members of their duties for the two succeeding meetings, also each person elected a member, of such election, and shall write all communications.

Section 5. The treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the society; keep an account of all dues and fines, and of all receipts and expenditures; notify each member monthly of his dues and fines, and collect the same; and shall call the roll at the opening and close of each meeting. He shall report the state of the treasury whenever required by a resolution of the society, and shall make no payments without a written order from

the president, and countersigned by the recording secretary.

Section 6. The editor shall copy, in a book provided for the purpose, all communications received by him, excluding such as may contain personal or improper remarks, and shall read the same at every alternate meeting of the society. He shall maintain secrecy concerning the authorship of all communications, and insert them without addition or alteration. Such periodical shall be called the "Addisonian Review."

Section 7. The tellers shall canvass the votes cast at all elections; shall immediately make known the result of same, and render a true written report at the meeting following such election.

Section 8. The board of directors shall be a standing committee to manage the affairs of the society, holding meetings at least once a month. They shall decide upon all questions of debate offered in the society, and shall examine and inquire into the standing of all persons proposed for membership, and at the next regular meeting report the result to the society, who shall determine upon their admission.

Section 9. The board of directors and treasurer shall present to, and read before the society, reports at the expiration of their terms of office.

ARTICLE IV.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. All elections for officers shall be held at

the last regular meetings in July and January. The term of each shall commence at the meeting following his election. In case of a vacancy occurring in any office, the society shall go into an immediate election to fill the same, and the officer elect shall take his seat immediately after such election.

Section 2. All elections for officers shall be made by ballot, and shall be determined by two-thirds of the votes cast.

ARTICLE V.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any person may propose a person for membership at a regular meeting, by giving his name, residence, and occupation, and after being reported upon by the board of directors, the society shall determine his admission by a three-fourths vote of the members present.

Section 2. Any person may be elected an honorary member of the society by a unanimous vote at a regular meeting. He shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member, except holding office or voting upon any question or motion, and shall not be fined for absence, nor called upon for the initiation fee or dues.

ARTICLE VI.—AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Every proposed alteration, amendment, or addition to this constitution, by-laws and rules of order hereunto annexed, must be handed to the president in writing, who shall publish the same to the society, and at

the next regular meeting, it may be adopted by a two-third vote of the members present.

ARTICLE VII.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

A motion to change the order of business, or to postpone the performance of the regular duties, shall require for its adoption a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE VIII.—SUSPENSION OF BY-LAWS.

A by-law, or rule of order, may be suspended in case of an emergency, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, but only for a single evening.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—MEETINGS.

Section 1. This society shall hold its meetings, unless otherwise ordered, on Saturday evening of each week; the hour of meeting during the months of October, November, December, and January, shall be at 7:30 P. M., and at 8 o'clock during the rest of the year; the meetings to stand adjourned at 10:30.

Section 2. Six members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

Section 3. At the request of six members the president shall call a special meeting of the society. In case of absence from any special meeting, a member shall

be fined in accordance with Article V., Section 1 of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE II.—INAUGURATION OF OFFICERS.

At the inauguration of each officer, he shall be required to make the following affirmation:

"I do hereby solemnly promise, that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office to the best of my knowledge and ability."

ARTICLE III.—INITIATION OF MEMBERS.

The following affirmation shall be required of each person becoming a member:

"I do hereby solemnly promise, that I will observe and strictly obey all the laws, rules, and regulations set down in the Constitution of this society, and do further declare, that I entertain no ill-will toward any member."

ARTICLE IV.—DEBATES, ESSAYS, RECITATIONS, ETC.

Section 1. The two orders of business hereunto prefixed, shall occupy alternate meetings of the society. On the debating evening, there shall be a general debate, which shall be opened on either side, by a member previously appointed. On the miscellaneous evening, half of the members shall alternately perform duties either in essay or recitation, as the president may have previously designated.

Section 2. The following questions, or such part as

time will permit, shall be asked at every miscellaneous meeting of the society, commencing where they were left off at the previous meeting.

1. Have you lately met with anything calculated to interest or improve the society, either in history, travel, sciences, the arts, or other branches of useful knowledge?

2. Do you know of any amusing story proper to relate in conversation?

3. Have you any questions for debate to submit for the consideration of this board?

Section 3. The leaders in debate shall be allowed to speak fifteen minutes each time; all others shall be limited to ten minutes.

Section 4. All communications intended for insertion in the "Addisonian Review" must be original and written by members of the society, and handed to the editor at least three days before publication.

ARTICLE V.—DUES, FINES, ETC.

Section 1. The fines shall be as follows, viz: for late attendance, non-performance of duty, disorderly conduct, and for calling to order without substantiating the point, each, five cents; for absence, (except of leaders on debate, which shall be fifteen cents), ten cents; and for leaving the room without permission of the president, twenty-five cents.

Section 2. Every person on taking his seat, as a

member, shall pay to the treasurer an initiation fee of fifty cents. The monthly dues shall be thirty cents, payable in advance.

Section 3. In case any officer neglects a duty, he shall, upon motion of a member, and with the consent of the society, be fined ten cents; and should he still persist in neglecting such duty, he may be removed from his office by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Section 4. If any member calls another to order and fails to substantiate his point, he shall be fined in accordance with section one of this article.

Section 5. Any member who shall make use of improper language, or refuse to obey when called to order, shall be fined in accordance with section one, of this article; and, if he repeat the offense, he may be expelled from the association by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Section 6. If any member neglects to pay his fines or dues within two weeks after becoming payable, he shall be notified thereof by the treasurer, and, if he still neglects payment, he shall, at the next regular meeting after receiving said notice, be suspended for two weeks; and if then in arrears, shall be considered as no longer a member.

ARTICLE VI.—APPEALS, ETC.

Section 1. An appeal may, in all cases, be made from any decision of the president; a two-thirds vote of the

members present shall be necessary to sustain the appeal.

Section 2. Any member having made an appeal from a decision of the president may sustain such appeal, and the president may give his reasons for his decision, before the question is put, which being passed upon, the matter shall be considered as settled.

ARTICLE VII.—COMMITTEES.

All committees shall make their report in writing.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. The president, or in his absence, the vice-president, shall take the chair at the hour named in Article I., Section 1, of the By-Laws. In the absence of those officers, a president *pro tem.* shall be chosen by the society.

2. The president shall be privileged to debate on all subjects, on calling the vice-president, or any other member, willing, to the chair.

3. After the meeting has been called to order, each member shall take a seat, which he shall be required to occupy during the evening, and shall not interrupt the proceedings by reading or conversation, without permission of the president.

4. No member shall speak on any motion (except the mover thereof) more than twice, nor more than once until all wishing to speak have spoken; neither shall

he make or debate an amendment, having spoken twice on the original motion, without permission of the society.

5. When two or more members rise at the same time, the president shall name the one to speak.

6. When a member shall be called to order by the president or any member, he shall at once take his seat, and every question of order shall be decided by the president without debate.

7. No motion shall be debatable until seconded.

8. Appeals, and motion to reconsider or adjourn, are not debatable.

9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to lay on the table, to postpone, to commit, or to amend.

10. No person shall interrupt another while speaking, except in accordance with Rule of Order No. 6.

11. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when another motion is before the society.

12. When a motion or amendment shall be made and seconded, the mover thereof may be called upon by the president or any member to reduce the same to writing, and hand it in at the table, from which it shall be read before the society for debate.

13. The mover of a motion shall be at liberty to accept any amendment thereto; but if an amendment be offered and not accepted, yet duly seconded, the association shall pass upon it before voting upon the original motion.

14. Any member may criticise essays or recitations delivered before the society, provided he do not occupy more than five minutes.

15. Before taking the vote on any question, the president shall ask: "Are you ready for the question?" Should no one offer to speak, the president shall rise to put the question, and after he has risen, no member shall speak upon it without permission of the society.

16. When a motion to adjourn is carried, no member shall leave his seat until the president shall have left his chair.

17. When a motion has been made and decided it shall be in order for any member (but such as have voted in the minority), to move the reconsideration thereof, if done within three weeks after being voted upon.

18. Every officer, on leaving his office, shall give to his successor all papers, documents, books, and money belonging to the society.

19. No smoking, and no refreshments except water, shall be allowed in the society's rooms.

CHAPTER XIII.

FORMS FOR VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolutions of Condolence on the Death of a Member
of a Fire Company.*

Whereas, It has seemed good to the Almighty Dispenser of Events to remove from our midst our late worthy and esteemed fellow-member, James Perry; and,

Whereas, The intimate relations long held by the deceased with the members of this company render it proper that we should place upon record our appreciation of his services as a fireman, and his merits as a man; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of James Perry, with deep feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is with those who, having fought the good fight here, are enjoying perfect happiness in a better world.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted relatives our sincere condolence, and our earnest sympathy in their affliction at the loss of one who was a good citizen, a devoted fireman, and an upright man.

Resolved, That the members of this company will attend our deceased member to the grave in a body;

that the engine-house be hung with the emblems of mourning until after the funeral ceremony shall have been performed, and that the hall of meeting be draped with black for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the president, and certified by the secretary, be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

Resolutions Embracing a Remonstrance Against a Nuisance in a City.

Resolved, That the continuance of the bone-boiling establishment of Messrs. [insert name here], in the midst of a densely populated neighborhood, is an intolerable nuisance, which is incompatible with the health and comfort of those who reside in its vicinity.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to apprise the proper authorities of the existence and nature of the nuisance; and in case such action shall not produce its abatement, then to employ counsel, and take such other legal steps as the case may require.

Resolutions of Instruction to Members of the Legislature.

Whereas, From the situation of this county [*or "town," or "village"*], the general road-law of the state is partly inapplicable to us, and highly inefficient, and

the circumstances of the case require a specific law; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the people of [insert name here], in town meeting assembled, That the senator and representatives of this district in the legislature be, and hereby are, instructed to procure the passage of a law exempting this county [or "village" or "town," as the case may be] from the action of the general road-law, and placing the working and repair of the road entirely under the control of the local authorities.

Resolution of Thanks to the Officers of a Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby given to the president for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and to the other officers for the satisfactory manner in which they have fulfilled the duties assigned to them. [On a resolution of this kind, the question is always to be put by the member who makes the motion, it being personal to the presiding officer.]

FORMS FOR VARIOUS REPORTS.

Report of a Committee Instructed with a Particular Resolution.

The undersigned, a committee to whom was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, in favor of an

amendment to the constitution of this society, providing for the election of an additional recording secretary, beg leave to report:

That, on investigation of the facts of the case, it appears that the engagements of our present recording secretary prevent him from attending all of the meetings, without great loss and inconvenience to himself; but that, nevertheless, he has been present at all times to fulfil his duties, in a satisfactory manner; and that it further appears that the labors of the secretary have been, at times, so arduous as to have required the assistance of another person, the expense of which has been defrayed by the secretary himself. As the society allows no compensation to its recording officer, it is proper it should put upon him no expenditure; and, as it appears, from a conference on the subject with the party concerned, that with an additional secretary, the duties appertaining to the office could be performed without serious inconvenience to either, your committee report back the resolution with a recommendation that it pass the society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL L. MITCHEL,
WILLIAM BRONSON.

Report of the Minority of the Previous Committee.

The undersigned, a minority of a committee to which was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson,

proposing an amendment to the constitution of the society, providing for an additional recording secretary, beg leave to report:

That he is forced to dissent from the majority of the committee, for the reason that he believes the duties of the office to be such as can be discharged by one person, without inconvenience; and that, if they have proved a source of loss to the present incumbent, his proper course would be to resign the trust, and let it be assumed by some one as competent to fulfil it, but with whose business its duties will not injuriously interfere. He, therefore, recommends that the resolutions do not pass.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW FERRERS.

Report of the Treasurer of a Beneficial Association.

The undersigned, treasurer of the Provident Beneficial Association of Peoria, begs leave to submit his annual report:

The balance in the treasurer's hands at the commencement of the present year, was thirty-one (31) dollars. During the year, as will be seen by reference to the exhibit A, which is hereby appended, there has been received into the treasury, from all sources, five hundred and sixty-five (565) dollars and seventy-five (75) cents. During the same time the expenditures have amounted to two hundred and seventeen (217)

dollars and ninety (90) cents, leaving a balance to the credit of the society, and subject to its order, of three hundred and forty-seven (347) dollars and eighty-five (85) cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. PEDDER, *Treasurer P. B. A.*

A

Provident Beneficial Association, in account with

DR.	A. PEDDER, <i>Treasurer.</i>	CR.
1925.		
Dec. 31. To cash paid for aid to divers members ... \$108.00		
To rent, paid J. Freeman ... 60.00		
To stationery... 4.90		
To funeral exp. 45.00		
	\$217.90	
Bal. on hand .. 347.85		
	\$565.75	
1925.		
	Jan. 1. By Bal. on hand from last year's acct. . \$31.00	
	Dec. 31. By dues 455.00	
	By initiation fees 78.00	
	By fines 1.75	
		\$565.75

The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose, have compared the foregoing account with the vouchers, and find it to be correct.

JAMES L. SMITH,
R. Y. DATUR.

FORMS FOR VARIOUS PETITIONS.

Petition for the Pardon of a Convict.

To ——, Esq., Governor of the State of ——:

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Indianapolis, respectfully represents:

That on the fifth day of January, 1926, John Jones, of the city of Indianapolis, was convicted, before the Circuit Court in said city, of the crime of manslaughter, and sentenced therefor to the State prison at Jeffersonville, where he now remains, for the term of ten years and six months; that the evidence upon which he was convicted, as will be seen by the summary appended, was not altogether conclusive; that previous to that time the said Jones had maintained the reputation of being a peaceable and upright man; and that his conduct while in prison, according to the letter of the warden, filed herewith, has been most exemplary. The said Jones has a family who need his support, and under the impression that the well-being of society will not be injured by his freedom, and that the ends of justice, under the circumstances of the case, have been sufficiently answered, respectfully implore the executive clemency in his behalf.

Remonstrance Against the Passage of a Law.

To the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania:

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of the village of Port Kennedy, respectfully sets forth, that they have learned that a bill is now before the two Houses of the Assembly for the purpose of erecting the town aforesaid into a corporate borough, and, believing such a measure to be unnecessary and injurious, and against the will of the inhabitants in the limits of the proposed borough, respectfully, but energetically, remonstrate against its passage by your honorable body.

CHAPTER XIV.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION ON PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

THE following questions embody the general principles of parliamentary law, and when mastered give to the individual a thorough knowledge of these important questions. It is a student's review and should be investigated and studied in all its detail.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is debate?
2. What is gained in debate?
3. What is meant by logical treatment?
4. What is the object of debate?
5. What benefits accrue from this system of discussion?
6. How can a person become a good debater?
7. In establishing a harmonious system of discussion, what must first be considered?
8. What are *rules of government*?
9. What are *parliamentary rules*?
10. From what source did we derive these recognized rules?

11. Why have these rules been taken from those governing the British Parliament?
12. Did *rules of government* originate with the British Parliament? Where did they originate?
13. Why is it necessary for all assemblies to have an established code of rules?
14. What then is the design of *parliamentary law*?
15. What does our general parliamentary law govern?
16. Are these rules binding upon legislative bodies?
17. Does Congress have an unchangeable set of rules?
18. Are they changeable in the British Parliament?
19. Why did we not adopt the same principle of retention?
20. Are the underlying principles of all parliamentary government the same?
21. In the general assemblies of the people what law governs?
22. Who is recognized as the authority on parliamentary practice?
23. What is a *legislative manual*?
24. When such legislative manual is adopted by any particular legislature, does it become authority for the next body following it?
25. Would it be possible to establish a system of governing rules which would agree in every particular with that of Congress, or other legislative assembly?

26. What is the difference between a legislative and a deliberative assembly?
27. Name some of the classes of deliberative assemblies.
28. Do both Houses of Congress have the same legislative manual?
29. Name two important rules of the Senate which are in conflict with the rules of the House.
30. Name some of the rules of the House that could not be applied to common parliamentary law.
31. What are Debating Clubs?
32. What benefits may result from an earnest conduct of such clubs?
33. What should be the attitude of the members?
34. How may the usefulness of debating societies be determined?
35. How are reforms established?
36. What is *deliberative oratory*?
37. Why should every student study parliamentary law?
38. Why should he study and practice in debate?
39. What are some of the essentials of a good debater?
40. In debating should the speaker confine himself to a written argument?
41. What preparation should a speaker make in the study of an argument?
42. What is an *outline* of discussion?

43. Is this an important feature in a discussion?
44. How can a person become an extemporaneous speaker?
45. Are public speeches usually extemporaneous?
46. In practicing extemporaneous speaking what very important consideration must be observed?
47. In the opening of a debate what should be the aim of the speaker?
48. To whom falls the necessity of establishing the burden of proof?
49. What is an *exordium*? a *peroration*?
50. What is an *organized meeting*?
51. How are people called together for the purpose of organizing a deliberative assembly?
52. There being no organization, what is the first step to be employed after the people have come together?
53. What is a *temporary organization*?
54. What is a *permanent organization*?
55. How is a new organization usually started?
56. What two officers are necessary in all deliberative assemblies?
57. Who are entitled to participate in the proceedings of an assembly?
58. What other officers besides president and secretary may be elected?
59. What is the presiding officer of the United States Senate called?
60. What in the House of Representatives?

61. What in ordinary meetings resulting from a published call?
62. What term is commonly employed in literary and other societies?
63. What names are applied to the recording officer?
64. What is the difference between *majority* and *plurality*?
65. If there is no established rule governing the question of majority and plurality, which is the recognized law in deliberative assemblies?
66. Are the governors of the various states elected by a majority or a plurality vote?
67. In legislative elections how are tie votes sometimes decided?
68. When a call for an assembly does not include the whole people, who are recognized as lawful members?
69. What are *credentials*?
70. How are credentials obtained?
71. When are the credentials, or certificates of membership, examined and acted upon?
72. When rival claims are presented, how is the assembly to proceed?
73. Do the contending members have the privileges of other members during the discussion of rights?
74. Does it become necessary that the president, or clerk, shall be a member of the assembly?
75. In legislative bodies is the clerk a member of that body?

76. In the Senate of the United States, and most state senates, is the president a member?
77. Who is president in these bodies?
78. When an assembly has rightfully appropriated a room or place for its sessions, how can it protect itself from disorderly or improper conduct of any member, or any person not entitled to be therein?
79. What authority has an assembly to employ sufficient force to remove such person or persons?
80. What does the *Constitution of the United States* guarantee on this authority?
81. Repeat this *article of the Constitution*.
82. When a person or persons became disorderly, are they subject to prosecution?
83. What are *rules of order*?
84. Why is it necessary that every deliberative assembly should have such rules?
85. What are *special rules*?
86. If special rules come in conflict with general parliamentary law, which must yield?
87. Explain why this is so.
88. How is the *judgment, opinion, sense or will* of a deliberative assembly expressed?
89. Illustrate by example the three ways of expressing judgment, opinion, sense or will of an assembly.
90. How are *motions* made and acted upon?
91. What form is usually adopted in addressing the chair when a motion is presented?

92. If a motion is not seconded what becomes of it?
93. Why is it necessary that every motion should receive a second?
94. Suppose the mover of a properly seconded resolution desires to withdraw the motion, how shall he proceed?
95. Suppose the person seconding refuses to withdraw his second, what becomes of the motion?
96. After a presiding officer has stated that a motion has been made and seconded, can it be withdrawn?
97. When so stated, does it still belong to the mover of the question?
98. Then to whom does the question belong?
99. Can any person make a motion to withdraw the question after it has been stated by the presiding officer?
100. Explain why the persons who made and seconded the motion have lost their personal authority over the question when duly stated to the assembly.
101. What is the difference between a *vote* and a *ballot*?
102. Does a *majority vote* always decide?
103. Name some decisions that require more than a majority vote.
104. What is a *veto*?
105. What is an *impeachment*?
106. What president of the United States was impeached?
107. What motions should be presented in writing?
108. Which may be given orally?

109. At the close of a debate or deliberation, how does the presiding officer proceed?
110. How does the presiding officer state a question?
111. If, after the vote is taken, the presiding officer is unable to decide, how is the vote to be determined?
112. When the presiding officer's decision is questioned, what action shall be taken?
113. What is the *casting vote*?
114. Is the presiding officer of a common assembly debarred from voting?
115. What is done in case of a tie vote?
116. Is every member of an assembly obliged to vote?
117. If a member desires to be excused from voting what should be the proper course?
118. What is *viva voce*?
119. What assemblies often adopt the *viva voce* vote?
120. When an assembly requires the yeas and nays by roll-call, how proceed?
121. What is it to *re-open* the discussion?
122. Can a question be re-opened for discussion after the voting has been commenced?
123. If a question has been re-opened and discussion engaged in, how continue with the voting?
124. What form of voting cannot be suspended and a question re-opened?
125. What is a *quorum*?
126. What is the duty of the presiding officer in regard to a quorum?

127. Suppose the presiding officer is about to render a decision and a member announces that there is no quorum, what must be done?

128. Suppose business has been transacted, and afterwards it was ascertained that at that particular time there was no quorum, what effect does this discovery have upon the transaction?

129. What is a peremptory decision?

130. What is a *constitution*?

131. How are constitutions *instituted*?

132. How are constitutions *amended*?

133. How was the constitution of the United States organized into a primary law?

134. How can it be amended?

135. How many amendments to the constitution of the United States have been adopted?

136. How are changes made in the rules of an organization?

137. When adopted rules are disregarded or infringed upon, whose duty is it to take notice thereof?

138. Suppose it is not the sentiment or wish of an assembly that a particular rule be enforced?

139. How avoid any future enforcement of distasteful rules?

140. What is *adjournment*?

141. Explain how it can be used.

142. How are rules amended?

143. When there are no provisions for the assembly

to amend or repeal the rules governing them, when can changes be made?

144. Can a rule be dispensed with or suspended, where there is no express provision on the subject?

145. What is "*unanimous consent*"?

146. When an assembly is not likely to finish its business at one sitting, when would be the most opportune time to fix the next date for reassembling?

147. In the election of officers of deliberative assemblies why is it necessary that absolute majorities should be required?

148. Name ten duties of the President, or presiding officer.

149. What are the duties of the *Vice-President*?

150. What are the duties of the *Secretary*?

151. What is a *Corresponding Secretary*?

152. What are the duties of the *Treasurer*?

153. What is a *Board of Directors*?

154. Can the officers of a company be a board of directors?

155. What is a *stock company*?

156. How is a stock company organized?

157. What is a stock company without capital?

158. What is it "*to sustain decorum*"?

159. In case of a tie vote can the presiding officer be compelled to vote?

160. When a motion is made that relates exclusively to the presiding officer, who should put the motion?

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161. What is a *journal*?
162. When is the journal read?
163. Should the secretary record in the journal all of the important transactions of the assembly?
164. What are *credentials*?
165. What is an officer *pro tem.*?
166. Must an officer who has been appointed *pro tem.*, surrender the office on the arrival of the permanent official?
167. What is the duty of every member?
168. If a member wishes to obtain the floor, how should he address the presiding officer?
169. Suppose the presiding officer refuses to notice the member calling for recognition, what is the duty of that member?
170. How is a subject properly brought before the assembly?
171. Is a member in order who attempts to speak on a subject before it is properly presented?
172. When several members rise and address the chair at the same time, to whom should the president give recognition?
173. Suppose this recognition should be against the sentiment of the assembly, how can it be adjusted?
174. When charges are made against a member, can the assembly request that he withdraw from the room while the matter is under discussion?
175. When can a speaker be called to order?
176. How shall the person calling to order proceed?

177. Under such circumstances what is the duty of the presiding officer?
178. What action may the assembly take?
179. Can the offending member make apology and thus prevent any action?
180. If disorderly words are spoken, when must action be taken?
181. Can any action be taken after the transaction of business?
182. What are some of the rights of members?
183. What is the right to call to order?
184. When a speaker legally obtains the floor, what is his privilege?
185. If called to order, what must he do?
186. Can a presiding officer interrupt a member on the floor, except on question of order?
187. Can an adjournment be called for while the member has the floor?
188. How long can a member legally hold the floor, if he confines himself to the subject under discussion?
189. What is it to *appeal* from the decision to that of the assembly?
190. How shall the presiding officer conduct this appeal?
191. If the appeal is an important question and the presiding officer desires to enter into his own defense, how should he proceed?
192. When the assembly has made its decision, what does the presiding officer do?

193. What punishment can be inflicted upon a member for wilfully violating the rule of the assembly?
194. What attitude should a member assume towards his fellow members?
195. What position should a secretary or clerk assume while reading or calling the assembly?
196. What is meant by *calling the assembly*?
197. What are *communications*?
198. What is the *order of business*?
199. After reading the minutes, what does the presiding officer say?
200. If errors occur in the minutes, how are they corrected?
201. What are *motions* and how made?
202. What is the *call for the question*?
203. How prepare a *petition* for presentation?
204. What is the duty of a member presenting a petition?
205. What deviation is usually practiced from this regular method of proceeding?
206. When petitions or other similar subjects are before the assembly for action, how are they usually disposed of?
207. What is the object of making a motion "*to lay on the table*"?
208. When any question is ordered to lay on the table, when does it again come before the assembly?
209. Can a motion to lay on the table be debated?
210. Is this motion subject to amendment?

211. If a motion to lay on the table is lost, what is the next procedure in the business of the assembly?
212. What question supersedes the one to lay on the table?
213. What question supersedes all others?
214. Suppose a question when voted to "lay on the table" is never recalled, what becomes of that subject?
215. It is often said a motion to adjourn is always in order. Is this true?
216. Name four particulars in which a motion to adjourn is not in order.
217. When is a motion to adjourn debatable?
218. Can a motion to adjourn be amended?
219. When a motion to adjourn is without a specified time, what becomes of the assembly?
220. What is the difference between a motion to adjourn and a motion to adjourn *sine die*?
221. After a motion to adjourn is lost, when can it be voted upon again?
222. When a subject is under debate, what questions can be received?
223. By what name are these questions distinguished from principal motions?
224. What are *subsidiary questions*?
225. How are subsidiary motions classified?
226. When the question is considered useless or inexpedient, and the assembly desires to suppress it, what subsidiary questions are used?
227. When more information is wanted, or time for

reflection or examination is required, or when there are pressing claims on the assembly, what subsidiary motions are used?

228. When the form is defective, or a more careful consideration should be necessary, what motion?

229. When alterations are desired, what subsidiary motion is employed?

230. Is the *previous question* used in the Senate of the United States?

231. Why is it used in the House and not in the Senate?

232. What subsidiary motion is usually made when it is the desire of the assembly to postpone a question until the subject under consideration may suit their convenience better than when presented?

233. What is the meaning of the *previous question*?

234. Why is it not debatable?

235. If the previous question is lost, what becomes of the main question?

236. If the previous question is carried, how proceed?

237. What do you understand by *gag-law*?

238. When the previous question is called for, what motions may supersede it?

239. Can a motion to postpone be amended?

240. What is the aim of a motion to postpone indefinitely?

241. What is the *division of a question*?

242. When a motion is thus divided what becomes of it?
243. Are these divisions open to amendment?
244. What must be the condition of a proposition to admit of a division?
245. In legislative bodies propositions are known as filling blanks, how are such propositions presented and acted upon?
246. When several propositions are made for filling blanks which relate to time or number,—as a day when postponement shall take place, the number of which a committee shall consist,—which proposition must be taken up first?
247. When the propositions relate to limitation,—as the amount of tax to be raised, the rate of interest, or what day the session of a legislature shall be closed by adjournment, which propositions must be taken up first?
248. What are the terms *addition*, *separation*, and *transposition*, as they are used in legislative assemblies?
249. When an amendment is made by striking out a particular paragraph or certain words, and the amendment is rejected, can it again be moved to strike out the same words, or a part of them?
250. When a question has been moved to amend, or an amendment to an amendment, how shall the presiding officer proceed in stating the question?

251. In the third form of amending by *striking out* and *inserting*, how proceed?
252. When a motion to strike out and insert is carried, what changes can be made?
253. What is the manner of stating a question which is required to be amended by striking out, or inserting, or striking out and inserting other words?
254. Can an amendment be made which will destroy the entire original motion?
255. In deliberate assemblies, what motion can be made and take the place of a regular question?
256. What is a *motion to commit*?
257. What is a *standing committee*?
258. What is a *select committee*?
259. Is a motion to commit subject to amendment?
260. Is a motion to commit debatable?
261. Which is the most complicated of all the privileged questions?
262. What is the ruling of the House of Representatives in regard to an amendment which would destroy the original bill?
263. What is an *omnibus bill*?
264. What is a *rider* as termed in legislation?
265. Name three ways in which amendments are made.
266. What is an *amendment to an amendment*?
267. How far can these amendments be carried?
268. Suppose after an amendment to an amendment

has been made it is discovered that another amendment is necessary, how proceed?

269. Can anything which has been stricken out be moved to be put back?

270. Is it in order to propose an amendment which is inconsistent with one already adopted?

271. When such an amendment is presented, is it competent for the presiding officer to suppress it as being contrary to order?

272. Why does the presiding officer not have this power to suppress?

273. How state a motion to amend?

274. What is the order of putting amendments to vote?

275. When an amendment is before an assembly, what motions can supersede it?

276. What are *orders of the day*?

277. What is understood by *rank*?

278. When there are several subjects assigned for the same day, can the orders of the day call for any particular subject?

279. If a subject has been assigned to a particular hour, how should the order of business proceed?

280. If a member is speaking, can he be interrupted by a motion for the order of the day?

281. If a question is before an assembly when there is a call for the orders of the day, what becomes of the question?

282. When a subject is ordered for a given day, and it is not taken up on that day, what becomes of the subject?

283. If motion for orders of the day is voted down, what becomes of the subject before the assembly?

284. Can the presiding officer be questioned in regard to his decision as to a *breach of order* or *departure from rule*?

285. What is the rule in regard to *reading papers*?

286. Why must a member obtain consent of the assembly before reading any book or paper, or his own speech prepared in writing?

287. When, in the course of a debate or other proceedings, the reading of a paper is called for, and an objection is made upon it, what is the procedure?

288. What is the *suspension of a rule*?

289. What motion supersedes all the other subsidiary questions?

290. How should business be brought before an assembly?

291. When two or more subjects are placed on the table, and no priority has been given to one over the other, which should command the attention of the assembly first?

292. When any paper, which consists of several distinct propositions, is presented for the action of the assembly, how proceed in the most appropriate manner?

293. Where a paper consists of a preamble or title, does it become proper to proceed first with the heading?

294. When a paper has been referred to a committee, and is reported back to the assembly, how is it taken up for consideration?

295. When the resolutions or articles of the committee have been thus agreed upon, how enter the final question upon the records of the assembly?

296. When the paper referred to a committee is reported back in a new draft, which is often done when numerous changes are made, how is the new draft considered?

297. Give an example of how questions may grow out of each other, and in what order they may be decided.

298. As six questions may be before the assembly at the same time, what is the order of business?

299. When is a proposition in order for any member to discuss it?

300. What proceeding is sometimes allowed in moving of subsidiary motions?

301. Under such circumstances, what is the duty of the presiding officer?

302. Has a member the right to discuss a subject before it is moved?

303. Is the discussion of a subject, not already moved, indulged in by the members?

304. What is the duty of a person, in speaking, in regard to mentioning the name of a member then present?

305. When the presiding officer rises to speak at the

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same time as another member, what is the duty of that member?

306. Does the introduction of a subsidiary motion restrain debate on the general question?

307. When a member is called to order for departing from the subject under consideration, what privilege may be extended to him?

308. How many times can a member speak upon the same subject?

309. On what points may a member speak a second time in the same debate?

310. What is a question of privilege?

311. When a member wishes to make an explanation while another is speaking, and the speaker yields the floor for an explanation, does the speaker have the right to the floor after the explanation has been given?

312. What methods do assemblies adopt to prevent a continuation of lengthy and unprofitable debate?

313. When an assembly will not support the presiding officer in his efforts to maintain order and decorum, what will he be justified in doing?

314. Sometimes it occurs that a member while speaking does not command the attention of the assembly; that his right to be heard is disregarded by improper disturbances, whisperings, talking, and other evidences of no regard for the speaker. What would be the most prudent course of the speaker?

315. In legislative assemblies, how is the question taken by vote?

316. After the affirmative side of the question has been put, and voting commenced, is it open to debate?
317. What objects can be accomplished by an interruption of the voting?
318. When, during a division, objections arise concerning the right of any member to vote, how are the objections settled?
319. Suppose, in counting the assembly, on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum present, what should be done?
320. Who has a right to make a motion to *reconsider*?
321. What are the powers of a committee?
322. When a subject is referred to a committee, what custom is usually adopted in the selection of that committee?
323. What is the duty of the secretary in regard to committees?
324. Who is the chairman of a committee?
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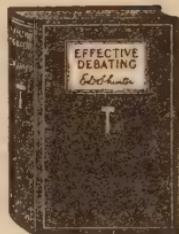
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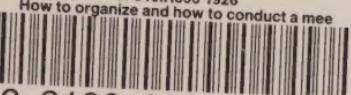
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